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[ONE PENNY.]

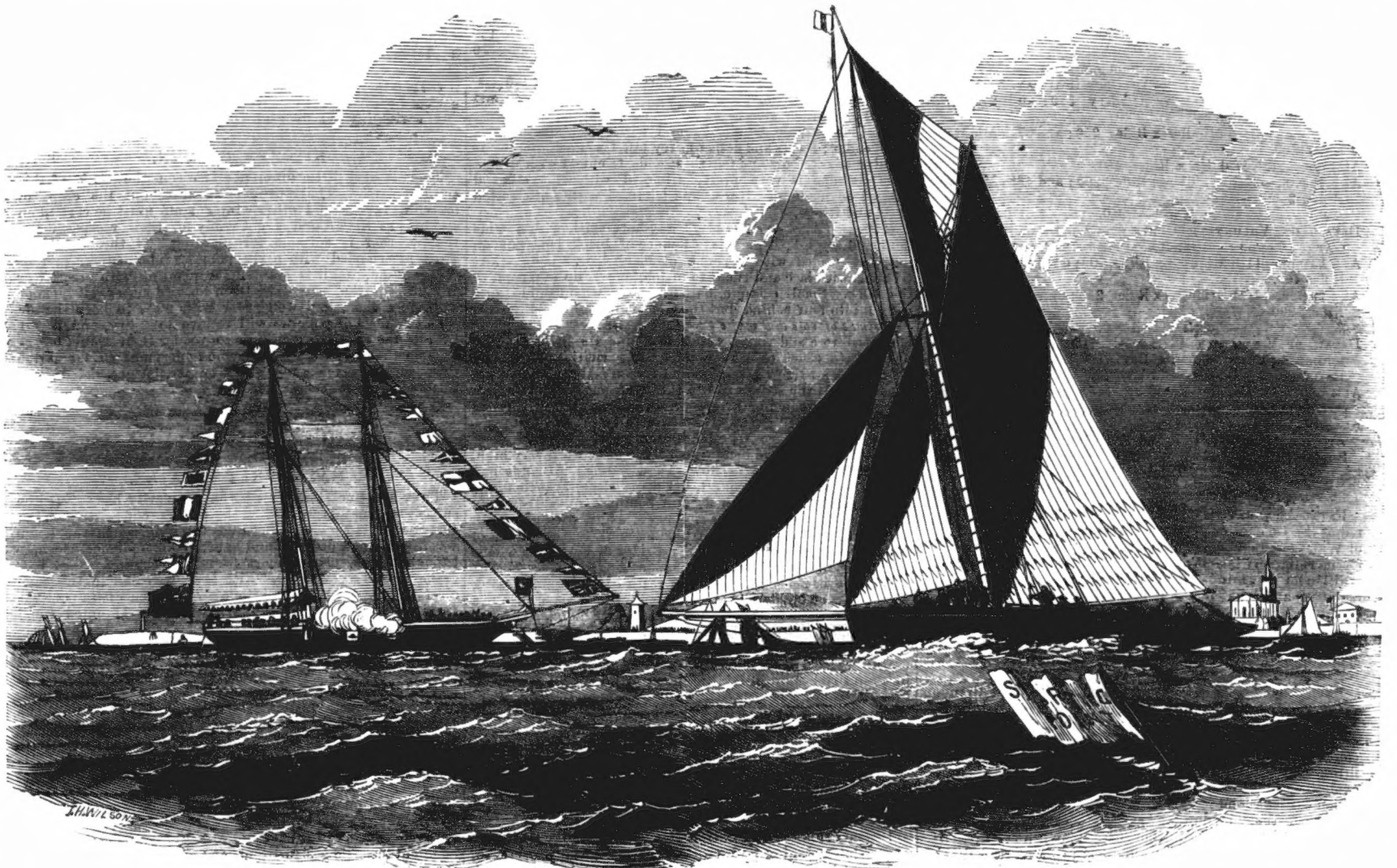
THE LAYING OF THE FRENCH CABLE.

THE Great Eastern has practically accomplished without a single mishap the work in which during the past fortnight she has been engaged, and of which we have given several illustrations. One more cable connects the Old World with the New, and one additional link binds together the two hemispheres. In these days of engineering skill and joint stock enterprise we learn to regard the most stupendous undertakings with perfect equanimity, and it can scarcely be expected that the successful laying of the French Atlantic Cable will excite the same astonishment, though it probably will evoke an equal number of platitudes on the subject of human intelligence and perseverance, as when just eleven years ago an English company first bridged, though only for a few short hours, the Atlantic Ocean. Since then the science of submarine telegraphy has been carried to a degree of great perfection, numberless cables cross narrow straits and broad seas, and, save where oceans intervene, man has with facility and despatch succeeded in extending a slender and unbroken wire from coast to coast. In 1840, says the *Post*, Professor Wheatstone drew the plans of a projected submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais, and seven years after a similar scheme was submitted by Mr. J. Watkins

Brett to King Louis Philippe, but without success. When Prince Louis Napoleon became President of the French Republic the suggestion was renewed, and the requisite authorisation being given, the experiment of laying a cable across the Channel was made in August, 1850. An English steamer left the harbour at Dover with some thirty miles of cable on board and proceeded to the French coast, dropping the wire over the stern as she went. She reached Cape Grisnez in safety, the remaining portion of the cable on board was landed, run up the side of the cliff, and telegraphic communication successfully established—to the astonishment of every one—between England and France. Immediately afterwards, however, the wire snapped through the want of care, or rather of experience in laying it, and another attempt, though on a scale of greater magnitude, was made in the following year with complete success. On turning to the journals of the time we find it recorded as evidence of the astonishing results of the undertaking that the opening and closing prices of the funds in Paris were known on the London Stock Exchange within business hours, and that guns were fired at Dover by communication with Calais. Since then communications have been established between Ireland and England, between

France and Algeria, Marseilles, Malta, and Alexandria, Suez and Aden, England and Bombay, and, most stupendous undertaking of all, between the United Kingdom and the United States. The two cables (of whose history we have a few words to say) which connect Ireland with Newfoundland are not, however, sufficient to satisfy the requirements or to satiate the enterprise of the present generation, and a third has now been successfully laid between France and the North American Continent.

In June, 1845, and whilst as yet no attempt on ever so small a scale had been made to establish submarine telegraphic communication, Mr. J. Watkins Brett registered at the Government office in London a plan for uniting Europe and America by means of a cable, but the proposals which he simultaneously made to the Ministry of the day were not favourably received. In the year 1857, however, a company was formed with the concurrence of the British and American Governments, two thousand five hundred miles of wire were manufactured, and in the month of August of that year an attempt was made to lay the cable. The vessels engaged in the enterprise, two of them American and two English, sailed from Valentia, but unfortunately, after about three hundred miles of the cable had been paid out, it snapped



ROYAL HARWICH REGATTA.—(See Page 1306).

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and the vessels were compelled to return to Great Britain. In the following year the experiment was renewed, and with a momentary success. The cable was actually laid between Ireland and Newfoundland, and the Queen and the American President exchanged messages of goodwill and congratulation. This was, however, the only use which it served. The insulation of the wire became immediately afterwards unaccountably deranged, and the power of transmitting intelligence utterly ceased. Undeterred by their mishaps, a new company was formed in 1860; and in 1865 the Great Eastern, being the largest ship in existence, was chartered for the purpose of laying, unassisted by any other vessel, the two thousand three hundred miles of wire which were required to unite the Irish and American shores. The Great Eastern sailed from Valentia on the 23rd of July, but on the 2d of August, and when about midway across the Atlantic, telegraphic communication ceased. Being unable to recover the cable, the Great Eastern was compelled to divide it, and to return to Great Britain after a bootless voyage. In 1866 the Anglo-American Telegraph Company was organised, and in July the Great Eastern again started from Valentia with a new freight. This time the experiment was successful; that wire was laid, and is now, after the lapse of three years, in perfect working order. Having so far succeeded, the Great Eastern then proceeded in search of the abandoned cable of the previous year, and, marvellous to relate, succeeded in fishing it up from the depths of the Atlantic. It was recovered on the 2nd of September, and having been spliced to a sufficient quantity of wire then on board the Great Eastern, was successfully carried to Newfoundland in the course of the following week. In the autumn of 1866 there were consequently two working cables safely laid between this country and the North American Continent.

With respect to the new cable which within the past few days has been deposited across the bottom of the Atlantic there is nothing eventful to be told. A company was formed, the requisite amount of wire was manufactured and stowed in the same vessel which successfully laid the existing cables, and a propitious time having been chosen, the process of committing to the deep the invested capital of the company has been happily achieved. It is unnecessary to say that what is termed the paying out apparatus has been vastly modified since the time when no happier device could be hit upon than that of allowing the wire to pass unchecked over a grooved wheel fixed at the stern of the vessel. Once only during the voyage were apprehensions entertained respecting the safety of the cable. For several hours all communication with the ship was interrupted. Those who had charge on the shore end waited in vain for signals from those on board the Great Eastern. After some delay the secret was explained. A heavy gale had sprung up, and the engineers had cut and buoyed the cable. When the storm subsided the wire was easily recovered, spliced to that portion on board the ship, communication with the shore renewed, and the task of paying out the cable proceeded with. Of the commercial or financial results of this latter undertaking we shall say nothing. The competition between the two companies must be of advantage to the public by lessening the charges for the transmission of telegrams, whilst we feel confident that the business transactions of two Continents will furnish sufficient custom to make all the undertakings, both old and new, highly profitable.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT WIMBLEDON.

The following arrangements for the review of Volunteers at Wimbledon, on Saturday (to-day), were issued from the War-office on Monday.

DETAIL OF VOLUNTEER CORPS PROCEEDING FROM WATERLOO STATION, SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

At 2.15 p.m.—3rd Middlesex Artillery, 340; and 21st Middlesex Rifles, 200.

At 2.45 p.m.—36th Middlesex Rifles, 250; and 37th Middlesex Rifles, 200.

At 3 p.m.—28th Middlesex Rifles, 450.

At 3.45 p.m.—39th Middlesex Rifles, 250; and 48th Middlesex Rifles, 250.

Total—1,940.

DETAIL OF VOLUNTEER CORPS PROCEEDING FROM VICTORIA STATION, LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

At 5.13 p.m.—11th Middlesex Rifles, 200; and 22nd Middlesex Rifles, 400.

At 3.25 p.m.—15th Middlesex Rifles, 200; and 46th Middlesex Rifles, 200.

Total—1,000.

DETAIL OF VOLUNTEER CORPS PROCEEDING FROM LONDON BRIDGE STATION, LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

At 3 p.m.—1st London Artillery, 145; and 2nd Middlesex Artillery, 218.

At 3.10 p.m.—1st London Engineers, 200; Honourable Artillery Company, 135; and 4th Administrative Battalion Surrey Rifles, 200.

Total—898.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A RECRUIT.—A sad accident has occurred at the Colchester garrison. A private in the 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, named George Pulley, was late for morning drill, and mounting his horse made with all expedition for the riding-school. He had only recently joined the regiment, and was not an adept at managing his animal. Several comrades offered assistance, but he preferred going unaided. When near the cavalry barrack riding-school he lost all control over his horse, and was thrown head foremost against a wall. When picked up he was insensible; he received medical attention, but died in a few hours.

EXPLOSION AT A WEDDING.—At some rejoicings at Brandon Colliery, consequent on the marriage of a daughter of Mr. Edward Ford, master blacksmith of that place, a serious accident has occurred. Mr. Isaac Parish, master sinker at the colliery, and others, had intended to honour the event with firing "Dynamite," a substance of nitro-glycerine and other explosive compounds, used instead of powder in blasting, and which causes a loud report when fired. Mr. Parish attempted to explode the "Dynamite" at first with an ordinary fuse and percussion cap, but did not succeed, as it hung fire. He took it to the blacksmith's fire, and had just remarked that he wondered it did not "go off," when it suddenly exploded, shattering his hand in a dreadful manner. He was at once conveyed to the Durham County Hospital, where his hand was amputated at the wrist.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

FASHIONS.

FROM Paris the annual exodus to the coast commences earlier than with us, and the "gay city" is now beginning to empty itself pretty rapidly. We cannot do better, therefore, than indicate the direction fashion is there taking in reference to travelling or sea-side toilettes, as Paris usually leads in this, as in other matters of dress. *Le Follet* supplies this month details that are more than usually interesting. Travelling dress is usually made of some material which will stand against a change of weather, and not easily crumple—such as foulard, or a mixture of wool and silk, or alpaca—and the colours should be of rather a neutral tint. Nothing is prettier than a grey, or a grey speckled or buff. They are generally made with a round skirt with two flounces and a fitting casaque, forming a tunic, with a sash making a pouff behind.

An immense number of white dresses are being prepared, our contemporary states, for the watering-places—white over blue, maize, cerise, mauve, &c. They are open up the side, so as to show the coloured petticoat, and trimmed all round the opening, as well as at the bottom of the skirt, with narrow flounces edged with Valenciennes or guipure. The skirts of these are made long; the body is open, and crosses in the front under a bow of ribbon of the same colour as the underskirt. A small muslin mantelet, trimmed to match, just held at the waist by the sash, completes this pretty toilette.

It appears that white will be as much worn as it was last summer—white grenadine with satin stripes; sultane, plain or striped; pique; muslin, spotted or plain, &c.—and although flounces are very much in vogue, there are some dresses extremely pretty and simple, trimmed merely with several rows of satin ribbon placed on flat, the bottom of the skirt being edged with a fringe. White pique may be trimmed with narrow fringe, braid, embroidery, or insertion of guipure over a coloured ribbon; a dotted muslin should have merely a trimming of the material, hemmed. Guipure, narrow tulle, and Valenciennes are suitable trimmings for clear muslins and organdis.

Costumes, the under-skirt made of a checked material, are very much worn, the upper-skirt of the same colours but a pattern of spots; or, perhaps, one striped and the other spotted. Some ladies prefer their costumes of two contrasting colours; but it is very seldom that a combination of colour produces so elegant a toilette as one composed entirely of one shade. Short dresses are sometimes made to serve two purposes, in the following manner: A costume is made of a short skirt, more or less trimmed, and with a panier or camargo and a high body. To convert this into a long dress, a train is made of the same material, and trimmed to match; this is fastened on at the waist, under the panier, leaving the front of the dress just as it was. If wished to be quite evening dress, a low body can be made. Open bodies are very fashionable, both with the costumes and the long dresses.

Sashes have by no means disappeared, though their make alters considerably from time to time. It would be impossible to describe the immense variety of styles in which they are made. Some are embroidered on the ends with flowers; others are of moire. Then there are the "Roman" and "Watteau" sashes, tied at the side, which it is said will be favourites at the seaside this year, as well as the black ribbons worked with coloured bouquets. Very pretty little cravats are made to match these sashes. Velvet and lace are the trimmings principally in vogue at the present time. The following details of costumes will be found useful:—

Costume for a Young Lady.—Pearl grey cachemire, the under-skirt trimmed round the bottom with a bias flounce 10 or 11 in. wide, lined with stiff muslin, and set on in large plaits edged on both sides with a narrow bias of grey tulle. Upper skirt very short, trimmed with a narrower flounce, and looped up at each side so as to form a camargo at the back. Paletot of the same, trimmed round with a narrow flounce, large collar; revers and cuffs of grey tulle. Sash of tulle forming a large bow and two short ends, trimmed with fringe. This costume is very pretty trimmed with white silk and fringe; or made of alpaca, and trimmed with white cotton braid and fringe.

Costume of black or coloured faye.—Short skirt, with a wide flounce hemmed; over this a flounce of black lace, put on flat, and headed with a ruche of black lace. Upper-skirt trimmed with lace and ruche to match, looped up in a pouff at the back. Small casaque, half-fitting, of which the basque is are cut into four behind, but the front is straight.

Costume of rose and white Chambery Gauze.—The underskirt is striped, rose and white, with four flounces a little distance apart, both edges of each flounce being cut in points, and edged with a narrow rose-coloured ribbon; the first two are set on so that the stripes run to the right, and the other two to the left, producing a very pretty effect. Upper-skirt of plain rose-coloured gauze, trimmed with two rows of fringe—one white, the other rose. High open body.

The diadems on the bonnets continue to be worn very high, and much trimmed with flowers and feathers. Blonde and tulle are the most in request, but many elegant fanchons are made of rice straw, trimmed with bouquets of feathers and flowers. Thus a fanchon of rice straw, edged with blue satin and blonde, with a bouquet of blue feathers, in the centre of which was an exquisite tea-rose. Brides of blonde and blue satin, fastened by a bow.

Another edged with a small wreath of variegated leaves, with a bow of pink ribbon on the top, forming the centre to a bouquet of white feathers. Brides of white blonde, fastened by a bouquet of leaves and pink bow.

The hats of the present season are excessively elegant, and varied in shape and trimming. Flowers and feathers are used in profusion; still, in skilful hands, with such materials, a graceful coiffure is secured. Thus a chapeau "Bergere" of white straw, covered with white periwinkle and pink roses, mixed with bows of black lace; or a chapeau "Breton" of rice straw, trimmed with a long scarf of blue faille, with a large tea-rose; or another of Leghorn, trimmed with a scarf of maize faille, and at the side a bouquet of the same coloured feathers and bright coloured bird.

DESTRUCTION OF A SPINNING MILL.—On Sunday a division of the jute spinning mill, two storeys high, the property of Messrs. Adie and Co., of Dundee, was burned to the ground. The preparing, spinning, and weaving departments of the works are totally destroyed. The damages are estimated at £12,000, and 4,000 workers also lose employment.

THE GARDEN.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Therain that fell on Monday night and Tuesday morning was most welcome, for the bedding plants, unless they were kept liberally watered, had seemed at a complete standstill for weeks, and many persons began to despair of their making much display this season. We hope now, however, that their progress may be but a matter of anxiety.

As to general directions, we would say propagate extensively for next year's supply in the flower garden. Sow the seeds of biennial and perennial flowering plants. Propagate double rockets, double sweet-williams, pansies, &c., by cuttings and slips. The side shoots of pansies, may be struck under a hand-glass in a shady border, and those already struck may be planted out where they are to bloom. Having the plants top dressed with manure will greatly increase the size of the bloom.

Geraniums may now be cut back to three or four eyes, and the cuttings struck. They may be struck under a common hand-glass, in a shady border of rich, light soil. For such you cut them up to a joint or eye, which may be found on every leaf, so that if you cut to a place close under where a leaf was, you are sure of being right. Some of the bottom leaves should, however, be pulled off.

Jessamines of some particular sorts, such as the Italian, and other curious kinds, being propagated principally by budding, the operation may be performed any time this month; the common white jessamine is the proper stock upon which to bud most of the sorts.

It must not be supposed that seed of such things as polyanthus, pansies, delphiniums, &c., can be sowed like a crop of wheat; at all events, if such a supposition is acted upon, there will be little beyond empty seed-pods to harvest. The plants should be looked over frequently, and those seed-pods that are sufficiently matured to ripen off without shivelling should be gathered and laid on pieces of paper in a dry place. This precaution is especially necessary in reference to the delphiniums. A very simple way to deal with them is to fill a small flower-pot with moist sand, and then cut and insert the old flower-spikes in it directly the lower seed-vessels begin to ripen, and let them remain there until the whole of the seed is ripened. To prevent a loss of seed, it will be necessary to stand the pot over a piece of paper to catch it as it drops out. Water Roses where the time can be spared with manure water, and frequently wash the heads with the garden engine to keep the foliage free from green-fly, to ensure a long and brilliant bloom. Get the budding of these finished off as quickly as circumstances will permit. Stop chrysanthemums in the open borders, and put a few stakes to the tall-growers to keep them from getting broken about. Continue to regulate the growth, and peg the young shoots of petunias and verbenas in their proper places. When once the buds are covered, a greater freedom of growth can be allowed.

PLANT-HOUSES AND FRAMES.

Greenhouse.—Erebas, to have justice done to them, ought not to be put entirely out of doors. Colapits, says the *Gardener's Magazine*, with the lights tilted back and front, or entirely removed except during heavy rains, are the proper places for them. A very simple plan to protect them can be carried out by driving a few posts in the ground, nailing a few cross pieces to them, and laying some lights thereon. This will protect from wet, and at the same time expose them freely to the air. Old lights will do provided they are water-tight; but those that will cause a drip on any of the plants must not be used, as that will be worse than no covering at all. Lilioms and other bulbous plants intended for autumn flowering, and now growing freely, must have frequent supplies of moderately strong manure-water.

Orchid-house.—The general collection may be kept in perfect health now without fire-heat, by shutting up early and sprinkling the floor of the house to cause a humid atmosphere.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

There is very little difference between the work of this and last week. The routine of planting out the crops of broccoli, savoys, and other winter stuff must be carried on steadily, as the ground is got ready for their reception and the weather is suitable for planting. If there are any quarters occupied with early potatoes intended for present consumption, and it is wanted for planting with broccoli or anything of that sort, take them up, and either pit them or store in a shed, and well cover with mats to keep the air from them. The potatoes will receive no injury, and it will liberate the ground a month or so sooner than would otherwise be the case, a matter of some importance so far as the green crop is concerned. Sow endive, lettuce, radish, and small salad for succession.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

THAT Mr. Buckstone's well-won popularity has suffered no decrease through lapse of time there was proof positive on the occasion of his benefit on Saturday evening, when the house was filled with a brilliant and appreciative audience, at whose hands he experienced a most friendly reception. The new drama of "Mary Warner," with Miss Bateman in the principal character, Mr. Buckstone's own comedieta of "A Dead Shot," and Peake's old farce of "The Haunted Inn," made up the play-bill. The last-named piece, first produced at Drury-lane in the year 1828, owed the favour which it long enjoyed with London play-goers less to its intrinsic merits, which were trivial, than to the strength of its original cast, which included actors of such repute as the elder Mathews, Bennett, Liston, Miss J. Paton, Mrs. C. Jones, and Mrs. Orger. On Saturday evening the character of Tommy Tadpole—a part with which the names of three choice comedians, Liston, Wrench, and Reeve, were formerly associated—was played with hearty humour by Mr. Buckstone, who was effectively supported by Mr. Compton as Corporal Trot, Mr. Kendal as Captain Levant, Mr. Rogers as Etiquette, and Miss Fanny Wright as Jenny Tutt.

In the course of the evening Mr. Buckstone came forward amid enthusiastic acclamations, and addressed the audience in the following terms:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen, as I am now in the 7th year of my management of this theatre, and having received as many addresses as there have been years of my co-shipping, I

begin to feel at a loss what to say on these occasions except to refer to the past and anticipate the future. At the termination of last season I stated that the theatre would be thoroughly repaired and decorated. This you will see has been done, and I hope to your satisfaction and that of the proprietors. (Cheers.) I also stated that Miss Bateman would commence the present season with her famous impersonation of Leah. This promise was fulfilled, and with such success that the play ran from October until Christmas, varied only by the production, for a few nights, of Dr. Mosenthal's 'Pietra.' (Cheers.) I also promised that Mr. Sothern would return at Christmas, which he did, producing shortly after that time Mr. Robertson's promised comedy of 'Home,' and which was performed for 133 nights. (Cheers.) On Mr. Sothern's departure for the East—not to Egypt, on a visit to the Viceroy, but to Shoreditch, on a visit to one Douglas—(laughter)—Miss Bateman again appeared before you in the new play of 'Mary Warner,' sustaining a character which will take rank with her popular Leah—(cheers)—and as that lady shortly departs for America, I am sure you will all wish her a safe and speedy passage, more especially as at an early period she intends to return, and I hope to this theatre. (Great applause.) Thus, ladies and gentlemen, you will acknowledge that all my promises have not been made of the proverbial pie crust, and that none of them have been broken, not even the promise that presented itself to me of a prosperous season, which I assure you has been a pleasant one, and one that I hope to see again accomplished next year—(cheers)—but only with the aid of the legitimate performances of this house, in comedy, drama, and farce, without any attempt at unnecessary glitter—not even with the allurements of the ballet, as the Lord Chamberlain's circular so alarmed me that I shall rarely venture on the attractions of short-skirts again. (Laughter.) Whether other managers will follow my moral example I cannot say—I am afraid not, since I last addressed you three new theatres have been built, and I believe successfully opened. How many more are to spring up I do not know; but, however numerous they may become, I feel assured that the little theatre in the Haymarket, as it has been affectionately called since the day of Floto, will be the last to suffer from any competition whatever. We are an old established house, bearing a good character, and I hope occupied by a respectable tenant. (Much cheering.) With regard to the future, ladies and gentlemen, although our season terminates this evening, the theatre will remain open for a short time, as a supplementary one will be commenced under the auspices of Miss Amy Sedgwick, and which will be continued by Mr. Humphrey Barnet until the return of the Haymarket company in October. (Cheers.) But you must not suppose that we intend to remain idle, as we appear at the Theatre Royal Liverpool, on Monday next; thence to Manchester, Bradford, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. You will thus see that laziness is not one of the faults of this company or of its manager; indeed, I think with respect to that personage, you may say with Dr. Watts, 'How doth the little busy B. improve each shining hour.' (Laughter and applause.) As I have been before you, ladies and gentlemen, so many years, I begin to fear that you will grow tired of my face. (No, no.) Many people, I know, are not over fond of new faces; yet, whenever I may find talent worthy of your acceptance, I shall not hesitate to present it to you. But whether you may grow tired of my old face or not, while I continue here I shall always endeavour, under any circumstances, to put the best face I can on the matter. (Laughter and applause.) Early in October, ladies and gentlemen, we shall return to London, and open this theatre with a new and original comedy written by Mr. Tom Taylor, who has achieved so many successes on these boards; and at Christmas Mr. Sothern will again appear in a new and original comedy written by Mr. Byron, and which comedy, if I am not mistaken, will run, if not for the whole season, at least for a greater part of it. (Cheers.) Dr. Westland Marston is also at work for this house, and, with other attractions that I have in view, I still hope to merit your patronage. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I respectfully bid you farewell until October, and, in the name of my company, thank you for the good opinion you have always expressed of their abilities; and as I know we shall all carry with us your good wishes, I can only in return wish you health, happiness, and prosperity, and say, for a short time, good-bye. (Loud cheers.)

The supplementary season commenced on Monday evening, when Miss Amy Sedgwick appeared in a new play by Miss R. G. Le Thiere, entitled 'All for Money.'

ADELPHI THEATRE.

MESSRS. DION BOUTICAULT and Charles Kenney's romantic melodrama entitled 'The Willow Copse' is one of those rare plays upon which, as upon a true friend in the day of adversity, a manager, when the attractions of other pieces begin to wane, may always rely with confidence to draw a good house. Those who saw the drama when it and they were much younger than they now are like to renew their pleasant reminiscences of it by seeing it again, even as men take a comfort in revisiting the scenes of their boyhood; while playgoers of less mature years have a natural curiosity to witness what gave and still gives so much enjoyment to their elders. Thus, a drama like 'The Willow Copse' is a boon alike to the players and the public, and its appearance in the bill is sure to be welcome to all parties. The favourite old play, which is one of the best of the class known as 'Adelphi,' has been decked out with new and picturesque scenery by Messrs. Hawes, Craven, and Maugham, and being excellently acted in the principal characters by Messrs. B. Webster, G. Belmore, and A. Stirling, and Mrs. Mellon and Miss Furtado, it not only looks as spruce and pretty, but 'acts' as smoothly and spiritedly as ever.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—The success of the present entertainment has been tested by more than one hundred representations; and 'No Cards' and 'Cox and Box,' although in the sixteenth week of their existence, are as popular as ever. The present season is drawing to a close, and those who seek refinement with humour, and the enjoyment of delightful music, should not let the opportunity slip by of visiting one of the best entertainments we have had for many years. Mr. and Mrs. German Reed have seldom been seen to greater advantage than in Mr. Gilbert's smart little piece; and we doubt if Mr. Morton's original farce, without Mr. Sullivan's charming accompaniments, was ever more humorously portrayed and created a greater amount of laughter than 'Cox and Box,' at the

hands of Mr. German Reed, Mr. Arthur Cecil, and Mr. E. Seymour.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

THERE was an unusually good attendance of visitors at the Seventh Summer Concert on Saturday, and an excellent programme provided for the entertainment of the audience. The first piece was the overture to 'Il Flauto Magico,' precisely and artistically played by the augmented band, and much applauded. The other instrumental pieces were the overture to 'Tannhäuser,' in which the playing was more acceptable than the music.

The subject of Mr. Tennyson's new poem is the old German legend of the *Quest of the Holy Grail*.

It is said that Miss Martineau is busy on an autobiographical work.

Mr. BANDMANN and Miss Milly Palmer have sailed for Australia.

On dit that Mr. Vining is 'going in' for English opera during the next twelve months. His prima donna will be Miss Blanche Cole, and his basso Herr Formica.

Mr. JOHN E. OWEN is said to be the wealthiest actor on the American stage. His property is called over half-a-million.

JOSEPH ASCHER, well known in London some few years ago for his pianoforte pieces, has just died at the age of thirty-nine. His mind had long been gone.

REMOVA whispers that Mme. Parepa-Rosa will undertake a season of English opera at the French Theatre, New York, next autumn.

The *Musical Standard* states that *The Prodigal Son*, Mr. Arthur Sullivan's new oratorio, written for the Worcester Festival, is shortly to be put in rehearsal.

A country newspaper states (through an unfortunate misprint) that a young lady at an amateur concert won a well-deserved encore by the exquisite taste with which she sang 'An Angel's Whisker.'

A LARK singing contest took place the other day at Halifax. The first prize bird was seventeen years old, and it sang ten minutes; the second prize bird was twelve years old, and it sang nine and a half minutes.

ANOTHER theatre is to be built in the Strand. It will about equal in size the Olympic, and it is said will open in September, under the management of Miss Litton, of the Princess's company.

THE Viceroy was so delighted with the performance of the French artists at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, at Brussels, that he sent for Madame Marie Sass, and presented her with a parure of precious stones valued at 20,000fr.

M. BULLIER, the proprietor of the dancing garden immortalised by Paul de Kock and Alexandre Dumas, has left a large fortune. His will bequeaths a legacy of 12,000fr. to each of eight servants, and one of 30,000 fr. to his wife's lady's maid.

JAMES HAWTHORNE TODD, the Irish Antiquary, has passed away, in his sixty-fourth year. Though Todd was a clergyman, and even a Doctor of Divinity, he was chiefly known in this country and on the continent of Europe as a Celtic scholar and a laborious man of the pen.

Mrs. ANNA BISHOP's concerts at Melbourne have terminated, and that vocalist will probably not again be heard in Victoria, as she proceeds to Europe and America. After fulfilling her Adelaide engagement, it is her intention to retire into private life in the United States.

PICT. IX. has allowed the removal from the strata of antique marbles, discovered rather more than a year ago, in the banks of the Tiber, of as much as would be necessary for the reconstruction of the high altar of the Church of St. Jean at Lyons.

THE young King Louis II. of Bavaria, on the 2nd of June, had Wagner's 'Lohengrin' represented for his special benefit, his Majesty being the sole occupant of the theatre. The house was brilliantly illuminated, and the musicians were in evening costume. Orders have been given for a similar performance of 'Tristan et Isolde.'

THE report of the death of Mr. Robert Edgar, well known as the late lessee of the Sadler's Wells Theatre, is contradicted by Mr. Edgar himself. He writes to say that, although shortly after his arrival in New York, he was seized with a severe attack of illness, he is now in the enjoyment of excellent health.

A NOBLE addition has been made to the entrance hall of the British Museum, in the shape of a vase of great beauty and fine proportions, which was discovered in the course of excavations made just 100 years ago in the villa of Hadrian, at Palestrina. It is about ten feet in height, including its base, and probably dates from the early part of the second century of our era.

MUSICAL NOTES.—Faure, the baritone, is ill, and has gone to drink the waters at Luxenil. Offenbach's 'Perichol' has been given at the theatre in Rio de Janeiro. Offenbach has written a new opera, entitled 'La Princesse de Trébizonde,' for Baden. An opera, 'Le Duc Amici,' by a lady (Signora Seneke), has been given with success at Rome. On an opening night at a Nevada opera house an enthusiastic admirer threw an eighty-dollar brick at the debutante.—*Musical Standard*.

It appears that no less than forty-three operas have been submitted to the commission appointed to examine works offered to the Théâtre Lyrique. The members of the commission have met twice a week for nearly seven months, and their choice has at length fallen upon an opera entitled 'Le Magnifique.' The fact that this favoured work is in one act is significant of the average merit of the compositions. Another opera, 'La Coupe et les Lèvres,' in five acts, founded on Alfred de Musset's poem, is also recommended, provided certain modifications be made.

THE violin just now seems to be a favourite instrument with the gentler sex. The performances of Mme. Norman Neruda have been among the events of the season. Another young lady, Mlle. Therese Castellani, has also been some time known as a violinist of very considerable ability. In a *matinée musicale*, at Queen's-gate, Hyde-park, the other day, Mlle. Castellani afforded convincing proofs of her talent, not only in two fantasias (De Bériot's 'Air de Ballet' and Alard's *pot-pourri* on melodies from *Faust*), but in a brilliant duet and a sonata for pianoforte.

THE following anecdote is related of the late Mr. Henry J. Raymond, of the *New York Times*:—Mr. Webster was to make an important speech in Boston, and Mr. Raymond went from New York to report it, taking with him, not a corps of

phonographists, but a corps of compositors with their cases of type. Taking down the speech of the great orator in the 'long hand,' for his quickness enabled him to give, in this way, a report almost as perfect as one in short-hand—he returned the same evening to New York, wrote out his copy on a steam boat as fast as his printers could set it up, and issued it in an extra *Tribune* within an hour of his arrival.

THE results of the music examinations by the Society of Arts, which have just been made known, show that the Tonic Solfaists have repeated their successes of former years. In the examination in the theory of music, which Mr. John Hullah conducts, both the prizemen and half those who receive first-class certificates have been trained under Tonic Solfa teachers. Mr. G. A. Macfarren's examination in Elementary Musical Composition, the exercises for which may be written either in Tonic Solfa or established notation, is almost exclusively used by Tonic Solfaists, although open on equal terms to others; but the two prizes and fifty-five certificates which have been granted, are records of positive and not comparative attainment.

MADAME TESSAUD'S.—The well-known exhibition in Baker-street has recently received a not-worthy addition in one of its strongest points of interest—namely, costume. The remarkable accuracy and, with the subject it requires, in excellence, of the dresses throughout this gallery of life-like figures, need no recommendation. But the latest examples of art, surprise and taste on the part of the proprietors are beyond the ordinary standard. Court dresses, in which the work transcends even the rich material, have been purchased from the eminent firm of Worth, in Paris, and among them is a dress, which, having been worn by the Empress of the French, now re-appears on Her Imperial Majesty's oblige. These toilettes will alone repay a visit.

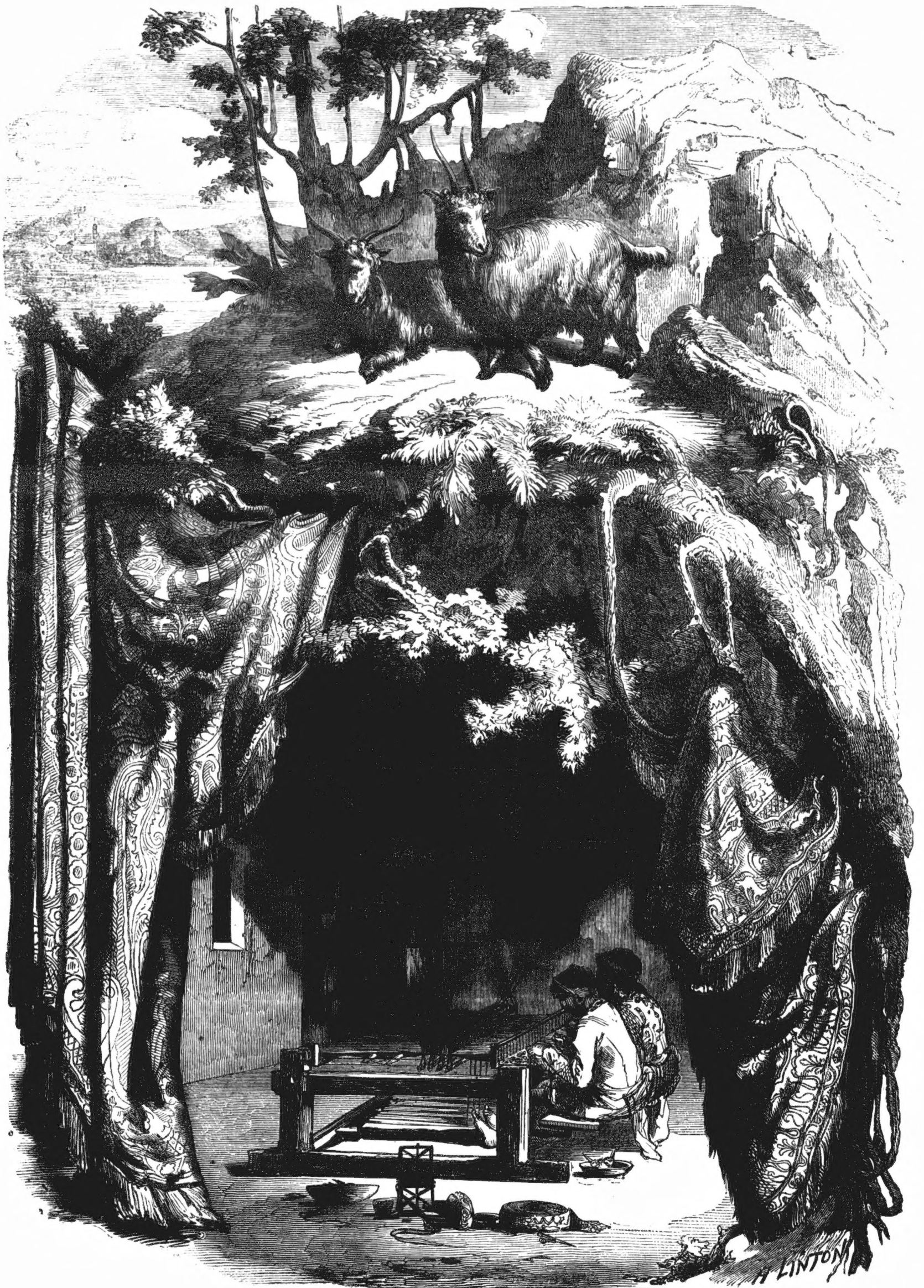
ALPHONSE KARR used to say that the best profession going was literature, provided a popular author carried on some other trade. French actors and actresses have accepted this dictum. Their theatrical earnings are the smallest part of the incomes of many of them. The farcical Lovasseur is a bookseller; Vollet deals in ladies' under-clothing, and sells cuffs and collars to Worth's customers; Lacroix is a jeweller; Coulombier is at the head of a soup kitchen; Lemaire is a dramatic publisher; Lassouche is a dealer in *bric-à-brac*; and Berthelier's stays have a higher reputation than the famous corsets of Mme. Vertu. Sarah Felix has no end of commercial irons in the fire, but her largest revenues are derived from an oyster park and some ponds where salmon are produced on the Cote principle. Carnouche speculated in a boarding-house at Pierrefonds, and the capital in which he carried on his business was furnished by his wife, Jenny Vertpré.

NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—This festival will commence on the last Monday in August, and the arrangements have now reached an advanced stage. On the Monday evening Mendelssohn's 'Hymn of Praise' and Handel's 'Acis and Galatea' are to be produced. On the Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings there will be, as usual, miscellaneous concerts. The Wednesday morning will be devoted to a selection from 'Hezekiah,' an unpublished work by Mr. H. H. Pierson, and Spohr's 'Fall of Babylon,' originally brought out at the Norwich Festival of 1842. Thursday morning will be occupied with Rossini's 'Messe Solennelle' (performed by arrangement with Messrs. Guy and Mapleson for the first time in the provinces); a new sacred cantata, by Mr. Horace Hill; and Handel's 'Dettingen Te Deum.' On the Friday morning the festival will be brought to a close as usual with the 'Messiah.' On the Friday evening there will be a dress ball. The principal vocalists engaged are Madlle. Titiens, Madlle. Irma di Murska, Madame Talbot Cherer, Madame Patey, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Cummings, Signor Bettini, Signor Foli, and Mr. Santley.

PRIMA DONNAS do certainly receive immense salaries; but it must not be forgotten that their expenses—above all, travelling expenses and outlay for dress—are very great. They are for the most part charitable even to excess. They are surrounded at the theatre by attendants of all kinds, who expect money for the most trifling services; their addresses are known to all the begging-letter writers; and when one of the principal mendicants of the metropolis fell, not long since, into the hands of the police, it is a fact that the name of a celebrated German prima donna was found at the top of his list of probable benefactors. Then think of the number of occasions on which prima donnas are asked to sing gratuitously, and in many cases actually consent to do so! 'It is so little trouble for her to sing,' it is argued. But it is still less trouble for a millionaire to write a cheque, in spite of which he is rarely so ready with a cheque for a large amount as the prima donna of high repute is with her easily convertible notes. Nevertheless, after making due allowances for the prima donna's inevitable expenditure, the fact remains that she is exceedingly well paid. Indeed, no one among women receives a larger income, apart from property, except she be an empress or a queen. There is this difference, however: that the income of the sovereign (barring revolutions) is for life, while that of the prima donna is only for the life of her voice; which, however, in the case of a happily constituted prima donna may fairly be reckoned at twenty-five years, say from seventeen to forty-two. Among men, no minister of State is so highly paid as Mme. Patti was last winter at St. Petersburg. The salary of a first-class prima donna is about equal to that of an ambassador (say £12,000 a year); and she retains the right, denied to the unfortunate ambassador, of receiving presents.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

VELOCIPEDS.—We were invited by Messrs. Whight and Mann of 143, Holborn Hill, to inspect their *new two-wheel Velocipedes*, and after making a very careful inspection of the admirable workmanship, strength, &c., &c., decidedly pronounce them to be far superior to any we have yet seen either of British or American manufacture.

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond-street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full history of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their principles. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding Birthdays, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.



THE MANUFACTURE OF CASHMERE SHAWLS.—(SEE PAGE 1310.)

THE ORANGE DEMONSTRATION ON THE 12TH.

There was a good deal of excitement in Dublin in the early part of Monday evening. Parties going to an Orange *soirée* in the Rotunda were hooted by the people in the streets. A cab conveying a gentleman and two ladies wearing Orange emblems was stopped, and the ladies' bonnets torn off. The windows of St. Bride's Church (the Rev. Mr. Carroll's) were broken—supposed to have been done by the Orange party—and some damage was done to the Methodist meeting-house, South Great George street, by the other side. The meeting in the Rotunda was crowded and enthusiastic. There was a great display of Orange insignia. Thomas F. Caldbeck, District Grand Master, was in the chair. Several exciting speeches of the usual "No surrender" tone were delivered, and passed off peaceably.

A great Orange display took place on Monday at Irvines-town, at which 10,000 persons attended. Large bodies of people marched to and from the place of meeting, the Lough

Messrs. Campbell, Johnstone, and Co., from designs by Colonel Clarke, C.B., R.E., director of the works of the navy, who adopted the patented invention of the builders, and considered such a dock peculiarly suited for Bermuda, where all attempts to build one of stone had proved futile. The dimensions of the Bermuda are as follows:—

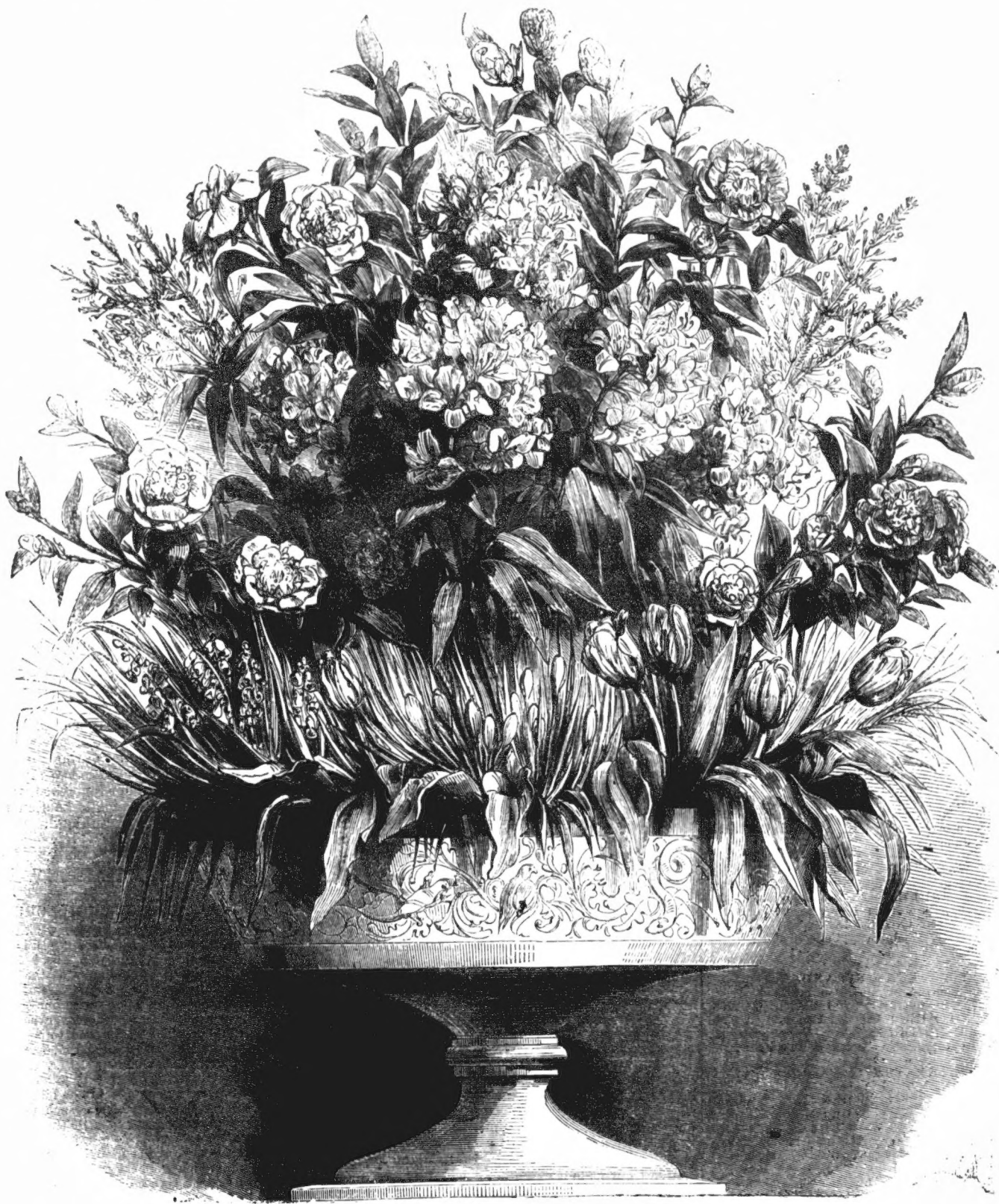
Length over all	Feet.
Length between caissons	381
Breadth over all	330
Breadth between sides	124
Depth over all	74.5
Depth inside	56

She is divided longitudinally into eight water-tight compartments, and transversely into three on either side of the keel, making in all 48 water-tight compartments. Several smaller compartments have also been made for the reception of the pumps machinery for moorings, capstans, and cranes, the whole of which are worked by steam, and were constructed on the works of Messrs. Campbell and Co.

bridge. She carries Colomb's flashing signals and has semaphores for day signaling, besides steam whistles and guns for use in case of fog. A lightning conductor has also been put up on each corner of the dock.

About 4 a.m., then, on the 23rd of June, the Bermuda—which since she was launched in last September had been moored in Stangate-creek, river Medway—slipped her moorings, and, being taken in tow by six tugs, was started on her voyage. Her crew, including warrant officers, numbered 82 hands.

In the botanical garden of Toulon there is now to be seen a specimen of the *Dioscorea Alata*, a plant producing a sort of potato on its twigs. The head-gardener, M. Auzende hopes that, in pulling it up by the roots, he will find tubercles attached to them; so that potatoes might be had both ways. The only point that still remains to be decided is, whether the fruit of this plant is fit to eat. It has been but recently imported.



SUMMER FLOWERS.—(SEE PAGE 1307.)

Erne Hotel, with flags and bands playing party tunes, and firing off shots at intervals. The police did not interfere. No disturbance and no demonstration in Derry, but in the evening a scuffle occurred between opposing mobs, in which a Catholic was stabbed; not dangerously, it is said. A body of 800 armed Catholics lay in wait in Wolfe's Glen for Protestants, but encountered none. Large meetings were also held at Tandragee and Killyman, at each of which, it is reported, many thousands attended.

THE FLOATING DOCK BERMUDA.

In these days of universal travelling there are few people who have not made a voyage either long or short, and not a few of these have given to the world the benefit of their experience; but it may be safely affirmed that there is no record extant of a cruise in a Floating Dock, and therefore a few particulars respecting the voyage of the Bermuda from England to the island after which she is named may not be uninteresting. The Bermuda was built for the Admiralty by

The weight of material in the dock is about 8,200 tons without the caissons, which have been made and fitted in England, and then conveyed to Bermuda, where they are being rivetted up by the contractors' workmen sent out for that purpose. She is designed to dock vessels of the Bellerophon class, but is capable without her caissons of taking in any vessel afloat, with the exception of the Great Eastern, whose width is too great to admit of her entering the dock. Our largest ironclad, with their displacement of 10,200 tons can, however, be lifted in her with their keel out of the water.

The building of the Bermuda was commenced in August, 1866, she was launched on the 3rd September, 1868, and finally completed in May, 1869, as many as 1,400 hands being at one time employed in her construction. Her draught of water when light is 11 ft. 2 in., and when sunk for docking a large ironclad 50 ft. For the purposes of navigation two light wooden bridges have been thrown across her, on the foremost of which is the binnacle and on the after one the steering apparatus. Three lighthouses have also been fitted, one on the starboard bow, one on the port and a third on the after

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately; it is perfectly harmless; it produces a natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It has been long in use in America, and is highly recommended by medical men; it is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child; it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP.—No mother should be without it.—Sold by all medicine dealers, at 1s. 1d. per bottle.

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THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Managers, Messrs. Gye and Mapleson.

On Saturday, July 17, **LE PROPHETE**: Jean of Leyden, Signor Montini; (his last appearance this season); and Fides, Mlle. Titiens (her first appearance in that character).

Positively the last six nights of the Season.

Extra Night.—On Monday Next, July 19, **DON GIOVANNI**: Zuzina, Madame Adeline Patti; and Donna Anna, Mlle. Titiens. On Tuesday, next, July 20, **LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR**: Lucia, Mlle. Christine Nilsson; and Edgardo, Signor Naudin.

Extra Night.—On Wednesday, July 21, for the Benefit of Madame Adeline Patti, on which occasion will be performed **RIGOLETTO**: Gilda, Madame Adeline Patti (her first appearance in that character in England); and Il Duca, Signor Tambrlik.

Extra Night.—On Thursday, July 22, for the Benefit of Mlle. Titiens, when will be performed **LE PROPHETE**: Jean of Leyden, Signor Tambrlik; and Fides, Mlle. Titiens.

Extra Night.—On Friday, July 23, for the Benefit of Mlle. Christine Nilsson, on which occasion will be presented Selections from the Operas of **MARTHA**: Lady Enrichetta, Mlle. Christine Nilsson; **FAUST E MARGHERITA**: Margherita, Mlle. Christine Nilsson; and **HAMLET**: Ophelia, Mlle. Christine Nilsson.

On Saturday, July 24, **IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA**: Rosina, Madame Adeline Patti. In the Lesson Scene Madame Adeline Patti will sing Eckert's Valse, "L'Echo," and "Home sweet Home."

Doors open at eight o'clock; the Opera commences at half-past. The Box-office under the Porch of the Theatre is open from Ten till Five. Amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. B. Buckstone.

Every Evening, **THE OLD GUARD**: Mrs. S. Smith, G. Trafford, H. Naylor, M. G. Lewellyn. **ALL FOR MONEY**: Miss Amy Sedgwick, Miss Maud Haddon, Miss Stephens; Messrs. G. J. Jordan, H. Irving, W. H. Vernon, H. Naylor, &c. To conclude with **A QUIET DAY**: Miss Polly Marshall, Miss Coleman; Messrs. W. H. Vernon and Charles Swan.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.

Every Evening, at 7, **DOMESTIC ECONOMY**: Mr. G. Belmore; Mrs. Leigh Murray. At 8, **THE WILLOW COPSE**: Messrs. B. Webster, A. Sterling, G. Belmore, J. G. Taylor, Ashley, Stuart, Stephenson; Miss Furtado, Mrs. A. Mellon, Mrs. L. Murray, Miss Harris, &c.

HOLBORN THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Barry Sullivan.

This Evening, at 7.30, **THE SMOKED MISER**. At 8, Sheridan's inimitable comedy of **THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL**. Supported by the following celebrated artistes, viz.: Barry Sullivan, Messrs. J. C. Cowper, George Honey, W. H. Stephens, Charles Coghlan, Lin Rayne, A. Bernard, D. Evans, E. Dyar, and W. Arthur; Messrs. Hermann Vezin, Louisa Thorne, Amy Fawcett, Jane Rignold, and Mrs. Charles Horsman.

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. John Mitchell.

Every Evening, at 8.30, **ORPHEE AUX ENFERS**: Mlles. Schneider, J. Pradal; MM. Dupuis, Mengal, Schey.

GLOBE THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Sefton Parry.

Every Evening, at 7, **BLOW FOR BLOW**: Messrs. W. Farren, Vernon, David Fisher, and J. Clarke; Miss Lydia Foote. At a quarter past nine, **THE CORNICAN "BOTHERS;"** or, **The Troublesome Twins**; Messrs. J. Clarke, Marshall, Andrews, and Hurlstone; Messrs. Julia St. George, Brennan, Behrend, and C. Thorne.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Swanborough.

Every Evening at 7.30, **FOX V. GOOSE**. Messrs. Clarke and Bedford; Messrs. Buiton, Hughes. **JOAN OF ARC**; Messrs. Thorne, James, Fenton; Messdames Maitland, Sheridan, Goodall, Buiton and Clive. To conclude with **THE CHOPS OF THE CHANNEL**: Mr. D. James.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss Marie Wilton.

Every Evening, at 8, **SCHOOL**. Messrs. Hare, Montague, Addison, &c.; Messdames Carlotta Addison, Buckingham White and Marie Wilton. Also **A WINNING HAZARD**, and **A LAME EXCUSE**: Messrs. Blakely, Montgomery, Collette, and Terriss; Messdames A. and B. Wilton.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hollingshead.

Every Evening, at 7, Operetta, **THE TWO HARLEQUINS**. At 8, **GOOD FOR NOTHING**; Miss E. Farren. At 9, an Operatic Extravaganza, **COLUMBUS**; Miss E. Farren, Miss E. Fowler. Ballet: Mlle. Roseri. To conclude with a Farce.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long Acre.

Manager, Mr. E. J. Young.

This Evening at 7.30, **MY WIFE'S DENTIST**. Followed by, at 8.30, **THE TURN OF THE TIDE**: Messrs. Hermann Vezin, John Clayton, Mellon, Keet Webb, Rignold, J. Howard, Frank Matthews, and John Ryder; Messdames Sophia Young, H. Hodson, K. Gordon, K. Harcourt, and Mrs. F. Matthews.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss M. Oliver.

Every Evening, at 7.30, **IN FOR A HOLIDAY**; Mr. Day. At 8.15, **A ROVING COMMISSION**; Mr. Dewar, Messdames Rouse, Bromley, and Bishop. At 9, **THE MILITARY BILLY TAYLOR**; Messrs. Dewar and Danvers; Messdames C. Saunders and M. Oliver.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. John Douglass.

Every Evening, at 7, **GUY MANNERING**: Mr. Sims Reeves as Henry Bertram; Signor Gustavo Garcia, Alfred Rayner, Hamilton, Tyars, Wright; Messdames Fanny Huddart, Ada Jackson, Marie Leslie, Turner. To conclude with **THE SECRET**: Mr. B. Wright and Miss Herbert.

CHARING-CROSS.

Every Evening at 7.30, **COMING OF AGE**: Miss Cicely Nott. After which, **EDENDALE**: Messrs. J. G. Shore, Flockton, R. Barker, Temple; Messdames Hughes, Ernestine, Irwin, Garthwaite. To conclude with **THE PRETTY DRUIDESS**: Messdames Hughes, Cicely Nott, Irwin, and R. Barker.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.

Lessee, Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick.

Every Evening at 8, **HAMLET**: Hamlet, Mr. Fechter; Messrs. C. Miran, E. F. Edgar, F. Scott, C. J. W. R. Smit

Tindall, C. Leclercq; Ophelia, Miss Carlotta Leclercq; Gertrude, Miss Clara Burchell. Preceded by **AN OBJECT OF INTEREST**: Messrs. F. Scott, C. Leclercq, W. R. Tindall, Pierre; Messdames Clara Burchell, Maud Brennan, R. Power.

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MADAME TUSSEAU'S EXHIBITION.—Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.

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British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds; Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

2.—By Introduction.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 51, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 6, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

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The Illustrated Weekly News
AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1869.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Is the Bankruptcy Bill of 1869 destined to become law? It looks very like as if it is. If, indeed, the urgent want of the country were a reason for legislation, the Session could not be allowed to pass away without an extensive reform in Bankruptcy. The object of any Bankruptcy system is of course to provide a machinery whereby, as soon as a man becomes unable to pay his debts in full, his property may be taken from him, and, with as much expedition and as little expense as possible, be fairly distributed among his creditors. Now, no one can say that this object is fulfilled by the present law, at least in any adequate degree. To mention two points out of many. The cost of realizing the estates of insolvents has been and is enormous, reaching at the very lowest computation to between 30 and 40 per cent. Again, little, ludicrously little, is saved for the creditors. We have the LORD CHANCELLOR'S authority for saying that out of the 9,125 adjudications in the course of last year there were no less than 6,489 in which no dividend whatever was realized. How these 6,489 debtors managed to be so supremely successful in defrauding their creditors is a mystery admitting of divers explanations. The great majority of insolvents go on spending and speculating until both cash and credit are exhausted. A few stop while yet something is left of their estate, and that little disappears in course of process through the Court. Some by post-nuptial settlements

secure to their family what belongs to their creditors; and others manage to conceal valuable assets which, after their discharge, they enjoy without let or hindrance. But, account for it as we may, by the fraud of debtors, by the folly of creditors, or by the imperfection of the machinery, the result is disastrous, and a scandal to our law and our trade. It is clear that Bankruptcy is far less of a protection to creditors than a licence to dishonest traders to speculate with other persons' property. This being the case, how, it may be asked, does it happen that a system which works so ill has not been altered long ago? Bankruptcy is no party question; nor are the vested interests concerned strong enough to resist a well-considered reform. What, then, is the reason of these repeated failures? Chiefly, no doubt, the extraordinary complexity of the subject. A special jurisdiction has to be created. Every kind of property, liability, and claim has to be provided for. The clauses must be numerous, and a large proportion of them must deal with conflicting proprietary rights, which, in the natural course of events, are destined to be the subject of desperate litigation.

The general characteristic of the Bill is that it is framed on what are called the principles of modern political economy. A free system of administration is substituted for an official system. As far as possible, Court rules and restraints are done away with, and in their stead Bankruptcy affairs are left to the operation of self-interest, special pains being taken to make interest and duty coincide. The functions of the Judge are curtailed, his administrative duties being almost eliminated, his quasi-criminal jurisdiction transferred to a criminal Court, and he himself made to assume rather the character of an occasional arbitrator to be called in when disputed points arise for settlement. Inducements are offered to the debtor to confess insolvency at an early stage, and to be frank in his disclosure of assets. Creditors are vested with full rights, and furnished with adequate powers, and then left to themselves to look after their own interests. On adjudication they select a Trustee—any one whom they think fit, whether creditor or otherwise; they make their own bargain with him as to the remuneration he is to receive and the security he is to give; they furnish him with instructions as to the administration of the property; and these instructions, unless the Court interfere, he is bound to obey. As to his good behaviour, the best security is, of course, his own interest, for the creditors will take care to make his remuneration dependent upon the result of his efforts. But, besides this, express safeguards are devised by the Bill. The Trustee is prohibited from retaining in his hands any sum exceeding £50, under a penalty of being charged 20 per cent. upon all balances in excess, and of being dismissed from his office without remuneration, unless he is able to justify his conduct to the Court. He is directly responsible to a Committee of Inspection, consisting of creditors, and bound to keep proper books; and his accounts are every quarter to undergo a double audit, being first submitted to the inspectors, and then to the controller, whose office is created by the Bill. The Trustee's acts are also liable to be reversed by the Court on the application of the bankrupt, or of any creditor or debtor or other person aggrieved. This system of management by the trustees is the main feature of the Bill, though other very remarkable changes in the law are proposed. After all, as the Lord Chancellor remarked, the Bill must be an experiment. It remains to be seen whether the Scotch system will answer in England.

PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the Lords on Thursday last week the Earl of MALMESBURY moved that the Life Peerages Bill of Earl Russell be read a third time that day three months. He based his objection to the measure on the ground that the hereditary branch of the Legislature required no increase of power or prestige, and that its composition was a varied one, and not bound up exclusively with the land. Moreover, he denied that the creation of life peerages would tend to popularize the House, and in support of that view cited the opinion expressed by Mr. Bright in his Birmingham letter, that the proposal was a childish "tinkering" with legislation.

Lord LYNDEN supported the bill, and suggested that in the case of eminent lawyers, such as the Chief Justices, it would be advantageous to make them *ex officio* members of the House.

After a few words from Earl Russell on behalf of his measure (which he held to be wise and conservative in its character), the House divided, and the bill was rejected by 106 to 76.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Bankruptcy Bill which had come up from the lower House; which was agreed to.

On the Friday, the report on the Irish Church Bill as amended was considered.

The Earl of CARNARVON proposed to restore the date originally named for disestablishment to take effect (January 1, 1871); but, at the suggestion of Lord CAIRNS, the date was eventually altered to May 1, 1871, in lieu of January, 1872.

On reaching the 28th clause, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved to restore all the terms of payment as originally proposed to be made by the Church Body for ecclesiastical residences, glebes, &c., contending that, after having refused to vote advances for glebes for the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian clergy, their lordships were bound to restore the clause to its original form.

On a division, the amendment of Lord Clanricarde was rejected by 91 to 56.

On Monday the Earl of CLANCARTY moved, as an amendment to the order for reading the Irish Church Bill a third time, that it be postponed for three months.

The Earl of DERRY remarked that, even with the amend-

ments inserted by their lordships in committee and on the report, his objections to the measure remained in full force. It, therefore, the Earl of Clancarty persisted with his motion he should vote for it; but he hoped his noble friend would not assent to it, but would rather throw upon the House of Commons the responsibility of rejecting the reasonable changes which their lordships had introduced. In the latter event he hoped their lordships would offer a determined resistance.

Eventually the motion was withdrawn in deference to the wish of Lord Derby, and the Bill was read a third time without a division.

On the final question, "that this Bill do pass,"

The Earl of Devon moved to amend the 13th clause by striking out the words inserted in committee, leaving to the existing prelates of the Irish Church the right of sitting in the House of Lords after the passing of the Bill.

On a division the motion of the Earl of Devon was carried by 108 to 82.

Earl STANHOPE next moved the insertion of a proviso to the 8th clause, with the view of giving residences and glebes lands to the dignitaries and clergy of the Roman Catholic and the ministers of the Presbyterian body; in other words, to create a system of concurrent endowment.

A discussion ensued, and their lordships divided, when the numbers were:—content, 121; non-content, 114; majority for the clause, 7. The result was received with loud cheers by the majority. The clause was consequently added to the Bill, which, as amended, was then passed.

On Tuesday, the Education of Children Bill, the second reading of which was moved by the Marquis TOWNHEND, was opposed by Earl DE GREY and RIPLEY, and negatived without a division. The noble marquis subsequently moved the second reading of his Infant Life Preservation Bill, but on the Marquis of SALISBURY and Earl STANHOPE expressing their intention to oppose it, it too was withdrawn.

The Charity Commissioners Bill and the Assessed Rates Bill (from the Commons) were read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the Commons on Wednesday last week, Mr. HUGHES moved the second reading of the Trades' Union Bill, the object of which, he explained, was to amend the law relating to trade combinations by legalising unions, whether of workmen or employers, and allowing them to make agreements with respect to the wages to be paid and the hours of labour, the persons by whom or the mode in which any work was to be done or not done, and the terms under which such work should or should not be carried on. It would, he said, also authorise the formation of associations of workmen and employers for mutual support and assistance in any trade or employment, to subscribe funds, offer assurances, make rules and regulations, and impose penalties upon members voluntarily. It would likewise give protection to the funds of the societies, by bringing them within the eleventh section of the Friendly Societies' Acts of the 18th and 19th of the Queen. At the same time provision was made continuing the liability of every person to prosecution and punishment in respect of any offence under any existing statute or rule of law. He insisted that trades unions were simply friendly societies, with this addition, that they made certain specified allowances to members out of work, for reasons approved by the central authority.

The bill was ultimately read a second time, amid cheers from below the gangway.

On the Thursday, on the report of supply,

Mr. DILLWYN moved that the vote for altering the edifice of the Houses of Parliament and decorating the walls of the central hall with mosaic work be reduced by £5,500.

Some debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. LAYARD admitted that he had sanctioned a portion of the expenditure on his own responsibility and without the authority of the Treasury, but that he had been induced to do so on the representation of Mr. Barry, the architect of the new Houses of Parliament, that it would be desirable to make arrangements for the prosecution of the work immediately on the prorogation of Parliament, so that it might be finished before the next session.

Eventually Mr. LAYARD expressed his willingness to strike £3,000 off the estimate, but Mr. DILLWYN insisting on a division, his amendment was rejected by 187 to 97, and the vote, as proposed to be reduced, was agreed to.

On the Friday, the Insolvent Debtors and Bankruptcy Repeal Bill was passed through committee. The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill was subsequently further considered in committee.

Mr. H. A. HERBERT moved that in the opinion of the House the grating in front of the Ladies' Gallery should be moved. He commented upon the wretched accommodation provided for ladies, and urged that the removal of the grille would improve the ventilation, and make the occupants of the gallery more comfortable.

The motion was seconded by Mr. A. JOHNSTON, and supported by Mr. H. B. SAMUELSON.

Mr. LAYARD opposed the motion, observing that he had consulted 200 ladies on the subject, and that of the whole number two only had expressed their desire to have the grating removed. The right hon. gentleman also read a letter from a lady urging in graphic terms the great inconvenience which the removal of the grating would entail upon its occupants, who, in that case, would be obliged to "play propriety" during dull speeches, and be compelled either to come in evening dress or not come at all.

The motion was then withdrawn.

On Monday Mr. Secretary BRUCE gave notice that he intended to move for leave to bring in a Bill to protect the funds of trades' unions from embezzlement.

The Irish Church Bill having been brought down from the Lords, Mr. GLADSTONE gave notice that on the Thursday he should ask the House to take their lordships' amendments into consideration.

The Sunday Schools and Ragged Schools Bill was read a third time and passed.

On Tuesday, The Valuation of Property (Metropolis) Bill passed through committee; and the Insolvent Debtors and Bankruptcy Repeal Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. ALDERMAN LAWRENCE moved "That the house tax ought to be abolished, because it imposes impositions and unnecessary restrictions upon the erection of dwellings for the working classes, and because the tax presses very unequally upon different classes of the community, and is most heavily upon persons of moderate income."

The motion was seconded by Mr. CRAWFORD, and opposed by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER on the ground that

the tax was as unobjectionable as any tax could be, and that he could not afford to give up the million sterling which it produced unless some other source of taxation was suggested in its stead.

The motion was then withdrawn.

Leave was given to Mr. Secretary BRUCE to bring in his bill to protect the funds of Trades' Unions from embezzlement and misappropriation.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

At Orleans, a lion in a wild beast show snatched an infant out of its mother's arms and devoured it before her face. Her husband got a gun and shot the animal. The mother became insane.

OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.—On Sunday evening, as Captain Lambert, of Castle Lambert, near Athenry, county Galway, was close to his residence, he was fired at five times and dangerously wounded. Several of the shots took effect. The supposed assassin, a letter-carrier, named Barrett, in the General Post-office, London, and son of the late evicted tenant, was arrested in the up-train to Dublin and identified by Captain Lambert. He fired from a revolver. It is many years since a similar outrage took place in the county.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, off North Woolwich, a pleasure boat was upset by the swell occasioned by a large saloon steamer proceeding on its way up the river from Gravesend to London, and five young men, who were out rowing, were immersed in the water. Four of them swam to the shore, but the fifth (Mr. Gates) it is supposed could not get clear of the boat, and was picked up almost lifeless. For two hours Drs. Allinson and Coleman, of Woolwich, were in hopes of restoring animation, but the deceased sank under the shock to the system. Mr. Gates is the grandson of Captain Gates, on the retired half-pay list of quarter-masters, Royal Artillery.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.—The picturesque town of Henley-on-Thames since the introduction of the railway has been visited in the summer season by excursion parties from London. On Saturday last an excursion train brought a large number of persons from London. Soon after arrival several parties were formed to have a row on the beautiful reach of the river Thames, the scene of the annual regatta. The passage down the river was safely effected to the famous place known as the Temple; when near there two boats were drawn up side by side, and an attempt was made by some of the young persons to exchange positions. This had the effect of causing an oscillation of the boats, and the result as far as particulars could be ascertained, was that the boats were capsized, and two young men lost their lives.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO AN OLD LADY.—On Tuesday morning last week a most lamentable accident occurred to an old lady residing at Woodside, Witton-park, near Bishop Auckland, named Mrs. Reed. She was in the act of doing some household work in one of the front bed-rooms of her residence, and having a window open, a gust of wind suddenly made the room-door start to after her with such force as to jerk out the door fastener and secure her in the room without any mode of exit save through the window, which was a considerable height from the ground. Some distance below the window a wall ran across the garden, and the unfortunate lady apparently had been attempting to let herself down the spout from the window on to the wall, and thence to the ground, when a fit of giddiness seemed to have seized her, and she fell to the ground with such force as to fracture her thigh. Being of the advanced age of 68, the unfortunate lady sustained such a shock to her nervous system as to render her life very precarious.

THE USE OF THE KNIFE.—On Friday last week, two men and a woman were apprehended at Shrewsbury, on a charge of stabbing Thomas Evans. There is not the least chance of his living, and therefore his depositions were taken. A second man, a brother-in-law of Evans, was also stabbed, but no danger is apprehended in his case. The history of the matter is that on Thursday a club was held at a place called Cross Gates, a few miles from Shrewsbury, where the three prisoners, named Bebb, father, mother, and son, had a quarrel with Evans and his brother-in-law. The two latter left, and on their way home called at the Pavement-gates to put their horse to. Here the Bebbes overtook them, when the quarrel was renewed and a scuffle ensued, during which Evans received a wound from a knife, almost from belly to back, so that his entrails protruded. He was also stabbed in the ribs, his brother-in-law receiving a similar wound. When the Bebbes were apprehended yesterday a long-bladed pocket knife covered with blood was found upon the elder Bebb. The three prisoners were remanded to await the result of Evans's injuries.

A BURGLAR IN A WATERBUTT.—On Friday last week, Mark Woolsey, alias John Gording, aged 17, residing at Packington-roads, Islington, was charged at Clerkenwell police-court, with being found in a water cistern, at the Bull and Ram, Old-street, supposed for the purpose of committing a felony.

On Friday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, after the house was closed, the potman heard the house-dog bark, and on going to the back part of the house he found the prisoner in the water cistern. He had his boots off, and when asked what he was doing there, he said that when all was quiet he intended to get out and sleep in the taproom. He was given into the custody of Constable 186 G, who searched him, and found a file, a knife, and other articles such as are used by burglars. Whilst in the waiting-room in this Court he was recognised by Police-constable Allday, 71 G, who stated to the Court that in January of the present year the prisoner was found up the chimney of the taproom of the Talbot public-house, Gray's-inn-road, and he then stated that he was put up there by a man for the purpose of committing a burglary. He was then sentenced to three months' hard labour.—The prisoner said that he found the file and the other housebreaking implements at Highgate, and had no intention of using them.—Mr. Barker said he could not believe that story, and sentenced the prisoner to three months' hard labour.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Many fatal cases of hydrophobia, with all the frightful agony which is said to accompany the termination of that malady, have of late occurred in several parts of the West Riding. At Halifax several men who had been bitten by dogs months before, have died from hydrophobia. On Wednesday last week an inquest was held by Mr. T. Taylor, coroner, at Windhill, near Bradford, on view of the body of Mary Ann Barker, aged 20, daughter of Mr. Edward Barker, draper, Windhill. Her father kept a retriever dog

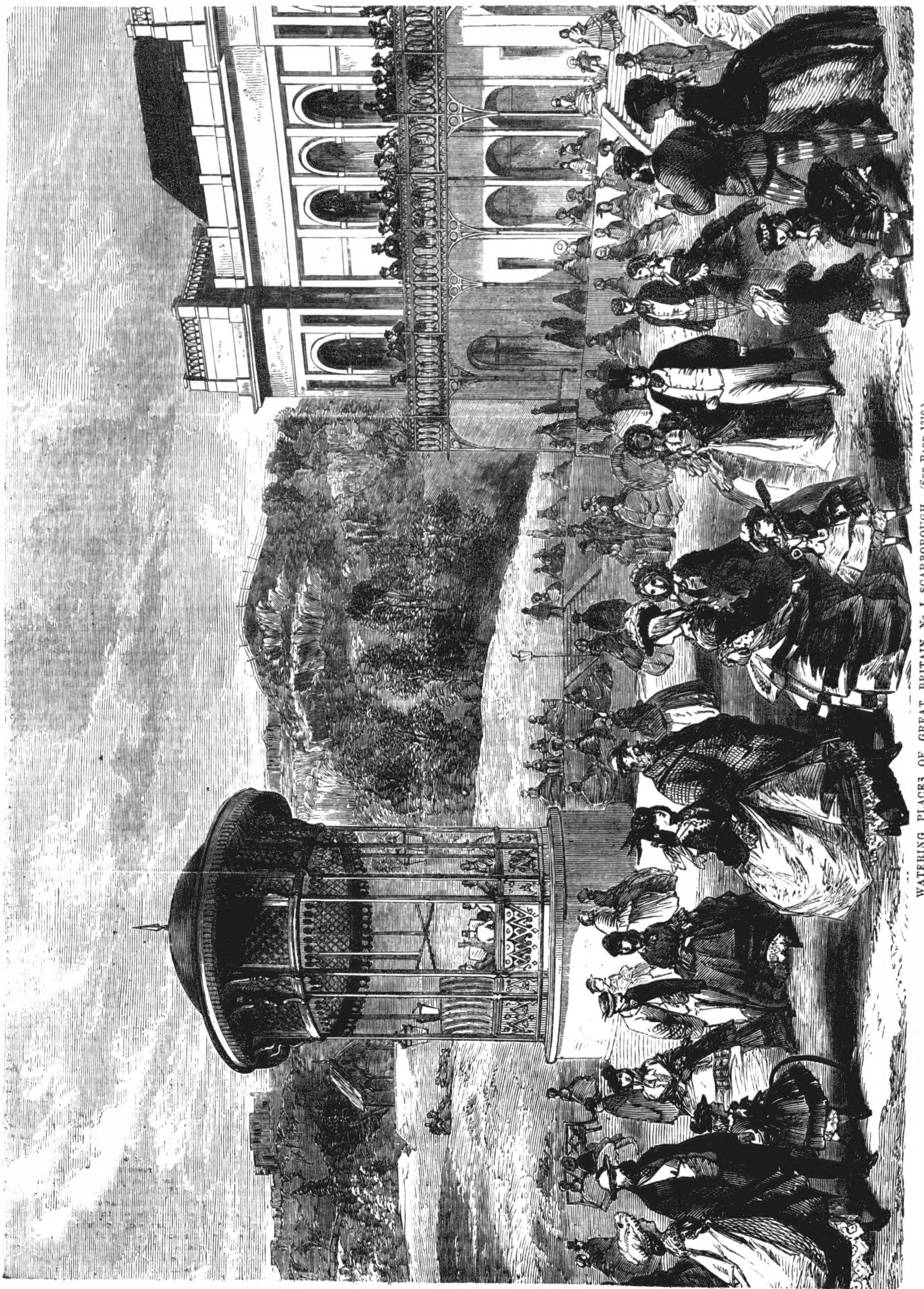
up to March last, when some strange and unusual symptoms manifesting themselves in the animal, it was tied up in the cellar to await the intended doom of shooting by a neighbour. The dog, however, got loose and left the house. As it departed it bit the daughter of the owner, inflicting a serious wound on her hand, and after leaving the house it bit several persons and some dogs and sheep, and was afterwards shot at Ilkley, a distance of seven or eight miles. The police took the precaution to destroy all dogs supposed to have been bitten. Some powder procured from a person at Colne, and intended to neutralize the effects of a bite of a mad dog, was immediately after given to the daughter; the wound healed, and little more was thought of the incident. On Sunday, however, the young woman became ill, rapidly grew worse on Monday, and died in great agony on Tuesday evening, a number of medical men who visited her concurring in pronouncing the case one of hydrophobia. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

SERIOUS COLLIERY DISTURBANCE NEAR SHEFFIELD.—At a late hour on Saturday night a very serious conflict took place between some unionist and non-unionist colliers, near Sheffield. The scene of the affray is the Manor Castle pit, which belongs to Mr. Huntsman. A strike took place at this as well as several other of Mr. Huntsman's pits three or four months ago, and since then the colliery has been worked by men from a distance, who are not members of the colliers' union. It seems that on Saturday night a man, named Davis, who is the engine tender at the colliery, was returning from Sheffield with his wife, and that when near their own house they were assaulted by a unionist miner named Sykes and his wife. The assault seems to have been of a brutal character, and Mrs. Davis's screams attracted the attention of the night watchman at the pit bank. He and one or two others went to the assistance of Davis and his wife, and on their way were stoned by some unionists who had been attracted to the spot. They then returned for further assistance, and on again making their appearance some more stones were thrown. The non-unionists seem to have been greatly overmatched, and to have been very severely handled. Two or three of them whilst on the ground, believing their lives to be in danger, fired loaded pistols at their assailants. The contents of one of the pistols struck Mrs. Sykes, and she is not expected to recover. A unionist, named Nixon, was also shot in the thigh, but his wound is not serious. Several of the non-unionists were severely cut and bruised, and Davis had one of his ribs broken. Mrs. Davis was so much cut about the face and head that she has since been confined to her bed; her face is one mass of bruises. The fight continued till the arrival of some constables, when three of those who it is supposed took a leading part in the riot were apprehended.

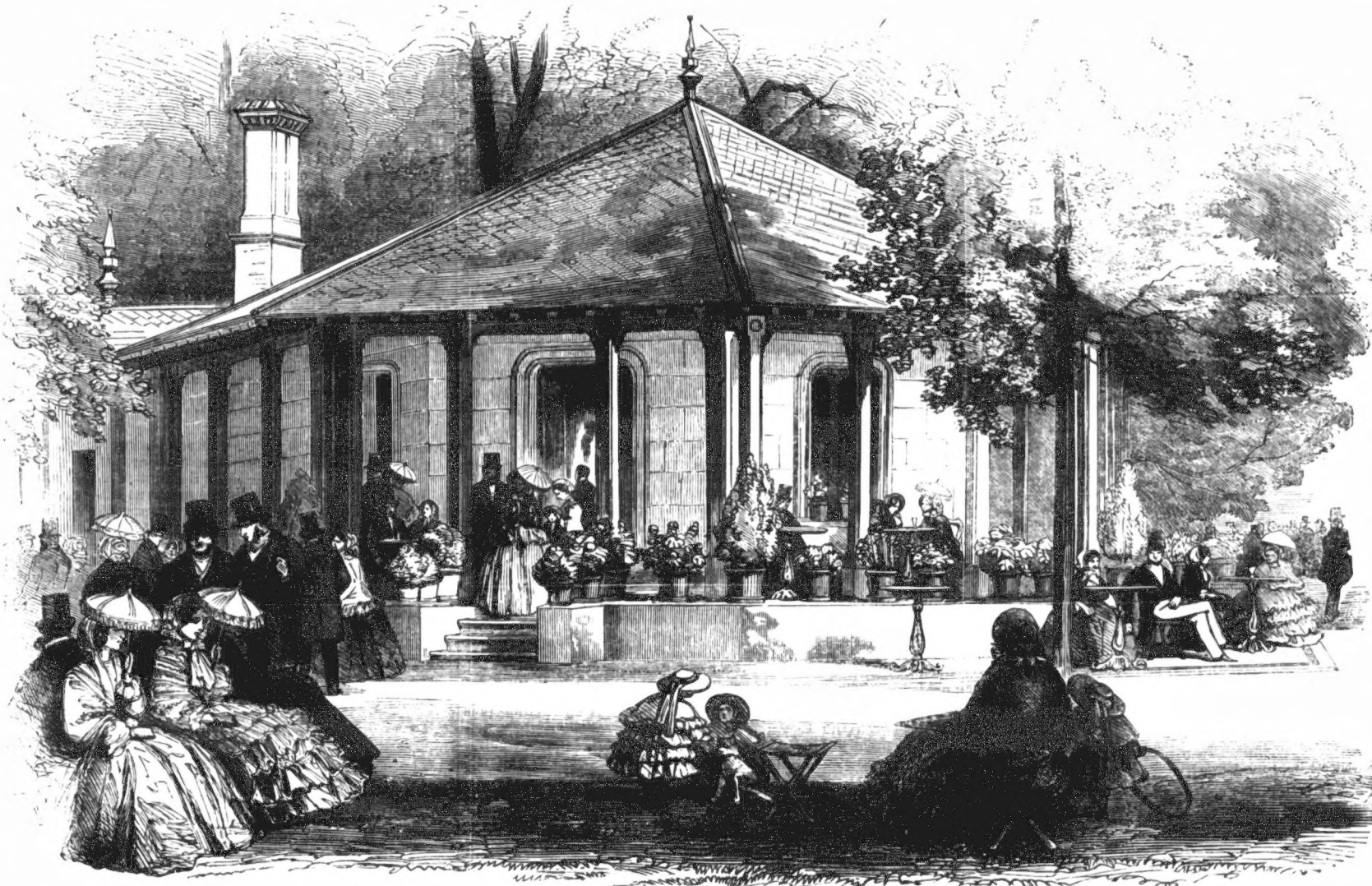
MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A peculiarly shocking occurrence took place at Uxbridge on Wednesday evening last week by which a boy named Jocombe, aged 13, lost his life. The deceased and a boy named Parr, both of whom were in the employ of Mr. Barnes, fishmonger, of Uxbridge, had a slight difference about some trivial matter, when the boy Parr seized a long pointed knife and threw it at the deceased, who, in turning round to avoid it, was struck by it in the back, along the hip-bone. A doctor was at once sent for, and everything possible was done, but the injured boy died within an hour. An inquest on the body of the boy has been held, when Mary Ann Dowse, a widow, living at 3, Bennett's-yard, Uxbridge, stated that she was the aunt of the deceased. He was an errand boy to Mr. Barnes. At about a quarter before eight o'clock witness was sent for to see him, and when she did so he said, "Aunt, I shall die." Then she said, "No, you won't, dear." He then kissed her and died. Evidence was also given to show the circumstances under which the melancholy affair took place, and as there had been no quarrel there was a disposition to return a verdict of accidental death. Ultimately a verdict of manslaughter was recorded. The accused has also been committed by the magistrates on the same charge, but he was admitted to bail.

NINE PERSONS POISONED.—An extraordinary case of poisoning, in which nine persons have had a very narrow escape from death, is reported from West Cornwall. Mr. Huddy, farmer, of Tredinnick, was first taken suddenly ill soon after he had dressed himself in the morning. He appeared to be wandering in his mind. The symptoms rapidly grew more alarming, and Mr. Bennett, surgeon, of Tregony, was sent for. By the time he arrived Miss Huddy was also seized in a similar manner. Another sister, who was at Tregony, went to wait upon her brother and sister, but had not been long in the house when she also became ill, and the same happened to a Mrs. Crago, who is also a sister to Mr. Huddy. Mrs. Elliot, a neighbouring farmer's wife, then came to the assistance of the prostrated family, but soon shared the like fate, and the servant man and three other persons who came to nurse the family making nine in all, were speedily seized in a similar manner. From the rapidity of the attacks and the symptoms manifested Mr. Bennett considered that it was an outbreak of Asiatic cholera, but on the arrival of Dr. Barham, of Truro, that gentleman at once pronounced it to be a decided case of poisoning. Upon inquiry, it was found that all the sufferers had partaken of a batch of bread baked on Thursday last week. Miss Huddy herself made the bread, assisted by the servant Pill, who brought her the flour, &c. The girl Pill was under notice to leave. Dr. Barham, having satisfied himself that his patients had been poisoned, sent for the girl and told her to bring him the remaining loaf of bread, but she returned and stated that she could not find it. The loaf has entirely disappeared, the police who have been investigating the matter being unable to discover it. A striking circumstance connected with the affair is that every person who partook of food in the house, except the servant Pill was seized with illness. It was at first feared that some of them would succumb to the effects of the poison, but all are now in a fair way of recovery, and the friends of the family have been removed to their homes.

STRANGE SUICIDE.—A letter from St. Petersburg announces that Komissarow, who in 1866 saved the life of the Emperor Alexander by turning aside the arm of an assassin, has hanged himself in his hotel, at the age of thirty-five. A mere journeyman hatter, he owed to the chance which placed him in the path of the Czar his elevation, at one stroke, to the highest pinnacle of fortune. His plebeian name was replaced by that of Kostromski; the Emperor's munificence gave him a landed estate. He was named colonel of a regiment of the Guard, and the Emperor authorised the opening for him of a national subscription, which produced nearly 2,000,000fr. In spite of this abundance of honour and riches he has committed suicide. The abuse of spirituous liquors has been the cause of his lamentable end.



WATERING PLACES OF GREAT BRITAIN—No. I. SCARBOROUGH.—(SEE PAGE 1310.)



THE REFRESHMENT ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS.—(SEE PAGE 1310.)

Rawdon's Raid.

A STORY OF AMERICAN LIFE.

CHAPTER V.—"YOUNG LOCHINVAR."

"GONE!"

The same word from all three, but in very different keys. "Really—" began Marsden with a portentous severity that hugely amused Dick. The plutocrat didn't understand. My lady, with the *clairvoyance* of a woman of the world, and out of certain half-formed suspicions of her own, understood everything in a moment. She glanced round her first to see that no one was within hearing; then she said in savage *staccato* to her nephew—

"I'll never forgive you for this, sir, as long as I live." "Dear me, *chère tante*! What have I done?" returned the guileless youth, not quite certain whether, as he expressed it, "my lady was fly to all the little game yet."

She wasted no time on him. Her hand grasped Marsden's arm with an energy that startled that emotionless man. Emotionless though no longer; for her words startled him even more.

"Don't you see?" my lady was whispering impatiently. "She's gone—with him. They've eloped! Now listen!"—for he stared at her as though she had suddenly gone mad. He really thought she had. What! His promised wife dare so far forget what was due to him as to elope!

"Listen!" Lady Hope repeated, actually shaking him in her impatience. "This must be prevented. They must be overtaken—stopped! At any risk; at once! You must do it!"

"I?" Jeffrey Marsden gasped.

"You. Who else is there? Richard is in the plot. In another hour it may be too late. Quick, man! quick!"

He was beginning, electrified by this languid woman's fierce, unwonted energy, to understand now. He had been robbed; and by the man he hated most. For the second or third time that night the snow-water in his veins ran almost warm. She saw his face change.

"Will you go? To save her—to defeat him, remember! There may be time yet."

"Yes!" he muttered between his blanched, lean lips; "you're right. There may be time yet; and if I overtake him—I'll go! But how?—where?"

She had thought of everything, this clever Lady Hope, omniscient almost in her self-interest.

"The other sledge!" she answered; "it's ready down there, by this time. Didn't you hear him order it? Follow the track. They have gone to Ashbridge, I am nearly sure. There is no train yet; you must prevent this! But don't waste time! You have your coat and hat!—Quick!"

"Never fear!" he returned; and the blanched lips were actually guilty of an oath; "I'll do it!"

He flung his coat about him and hurried through the inner glass doors out on to the steps.

Dick, explaining matters to Helen *sotto voce*, had kept an eye on him all the time.

"Let me see about the carriage, Aunt Hope!" he observed. "Poor dear old Jeff will catch his death of cold if you trot him about on a night like this."

He moved away in pursuit; though rather wondering what Jeff could possibly do, you know, after all.

Lady Hope caught him just as he was pushing open the

doors that Marsden had just swung back. Through them he saw the latter rush down the steps, and leap (actually leap!) into his (Jocelyn's) sleigh, in readiness, as my lady had foreseen, below; saw the horse plunge and spring forward under the whip; saw his man get knocked backward and loose his hold on the reins, and Jeffrey Marsden drive furiously off and disappear.

"Oh! by Jove! you know—" Dick began.

Lady Hope stopped him.

"Silence, sir!" she said; "do you want all the world to know this? I sent him to stop them. And he will."

"Will he?" thought Dick; "he'll probably break his own neck in the first five minutes, that's all!" Then the thought of Jeffrey Marsden driving a sleigh about the country in the dead of night, and coming to frightful grief against a gatepost or in a side-drift, caused Ensign and Lieutenant Richard Jocelyn to laugh aloud.

"Take us to the carriage, sir!" his relative said, majestically; "whatever happens, we had better not stay here."

They were all back again at Dane Court when they heard what had happened.

Swiftly and smoothly, flinging up a little shower of snow spray, and leaving a straight track behind it that did credit to Don's steering; faster and faster, as Lucia warmed to her work, between the high snow walls on either hand, the sleigh that carried La Mignonne and her Lochinvar whirled along the white solitary road that led straight to the Ashbridge Station, four or five miles off.

Muffled in her furs, and with the great buffalo robe over all, Hilda lay back, only answering her lover's attempts to reassure her by a little sob now and then. The excitement of the last hour or two had been a little too much for the child.

"But it's all right now, darling!" Rawdon said presently, taking a pull at the mare as he topped the one long hill that lay between Boodle Park and Ashbridge—"it's all right now. We shall be at the D'Arbleys by dinner-time, comfortably. I've telegraphed to her to meet us at the Nord terminus. She's about the only relation I've got left; and, as she's fond of me, she'll simply worship you, you know! We've managed beautifully, haven't we? Got away and no one that matters the wiser! Jove! though, I should like to see the City man's face to-morrow—or rather *this* morning, when he discovers—Eh? what's that?"

He checked Lucia a moment and turned his head to listen. The ringing of *grelots* behind, plain enough. Round a slight bend came something dark against the snowy roadway at a furious rate after them. Another sleigh.

"Dick, perhaps!" Don muttered; "but no, he wouldn't come after us. Besides, he wouldn't yaw about so frightfully. That fellow's never driven a sleigh before, I should say!"

"Oh, Don!" Hilda suggested, nervously; "suppose it should be—"

"Marsden? By Jove, it is! My lady's found us out and sent him, I suppose, to bring us back dead or alive! What a joke, isn't it?"

Mignonne didn't seem to see it in that light at all. "For Heaven's sake, Don, don't let him overtake us! I couldn't bear to see him again," she said.

"No chance of his overtaking us, Mignonne!" Don laughed. "Is there, Lucia?"

The mare tossed her head, and sprang away like an arrow, as the reins dropped on her back again. A hoarse cry came from the pursuing sledge. It was so close behind them now that they could see its occupant gesticulating vehemently;

could hear him calling to them to stop—Marsden's voice, they both said.

"He'll break his neck directly!" Rawdon observed, with a grim sort of smile; "and we must leave him to it, I'm afraid!" He looked at his watch as he spoke. "Yes; we've no time to waste. *Allons!*"

The mare laid herself out fairly now. The speed at which they tore along almost took Hilda's breath away. They left the other sleigh as if it had been standing still.

They were on the high ground now. Straight before them yonder, where the lights were twinkling, lay the Ashbridge Station; right and left the snow-mantled country could be seen for miles. Rawdon's eye ran along a thread-like dark track he knew where to look for—the line of rails down which the Paris mail was coming.

"She ought to be in sight, if they told Fyle the truth!" he muttered; "awkward if she's been blocked any where, now we've got this fellow behind us!"

Again his eye ran along the line of the embankment. It stood out well against the white background; nothing was visible on it.

All this time Lucia's speed never slackened; they were close on the station now. Where was the mail?

He caught sight of something at last. A red light: a gleam of other lights, dull through frosty window-panes. Then the shriek of a whistle reached them. It was the Dover mail running into Ashbridge. Other eyes besides Don's had caught sight of it.—Again that cry to them to stop came from the other sleigh behind.—Don laughed.

"Rather a sell for him, you know! He'll come up just in time to see us start!" he remarked.

So it seemed, for they were passing through the gate of the station-yard almost as he spoke. It was a tall, heavy gate, usually held open by a catch, but on this occasion by a man muffled to the eyes—Mr. Fyle.

"All right, sir!" that individual reported, as Don pulled up a moment. "The Frenchwoman is here with the baggage and the tickets; mail's signaled. You're just in time, sir."

Don leaned forward and said a brief word in the man's ear. Mr. Fyle grinned.

"I'll take care, sir," he returned. The sleigh moved on up the little incline to the station entrance. Mr. Fyle hurried the next moment up after it. Mademoiselle Fanchon rushed out to meet her mistress. The Dover mail ran alongside the platform.

Just at that moment the pursuing sleigh reached the gate of the yard. The pursuer shouted for some one to open it in vain. With an oath he leaped out and fumbled with frost-bitten fingers at the latch. In vain, too; the latch was immovable; Mr. Fyle perhaps best knew why. The pursuer saw the train run in, heard the doors slam as its passengers took their seats, heard the whistle sound for its departure. And this infernal gate wouldn't open! At last the undignified notion of climbing over struck him. He put it into immediate practice, slightly incommoded by the severely-strapped evening nether garments. It was a sight to see that tall gaunt figure *dé cheval* upon a gate-bar.

Just as it got there the train began to move slowly off.

"I'll telegraph though!" the figure muttered aloud, with a vicious expletive, and preparing to descend on the other side. Not carefully enough, unfortunately. His foot slipped and turned awkwardly on the middle bar, and Jeffrey Marsden, Esq., came heavily to the ground with a badly-spained ankle. Where Mr. Fyle presently found him.

The Paris mail reached its destination without mishap, and

Don and his Mignonne got to the Avenue de l'Impératrice in capital time for dinner, as he had prophesied.

Two days afterward my lady—she has managed to survive her disappointment—read her daughter's marriage in the *Times*. So did Marsden, in bed with incipient rheumatic fever and a sprained ankle. So did Dick Joel and Helen, lingering over their *déjeûner* breakfast in the Oak parlour at Dane Court.

It was in that very room, by-the-by, that, in the snow-time last year, I heard from those same two people the story of RAWDON'S RAID!

HAMMERSMITH REGATTA.

This interesting regatta took place on Monday. The day was fine, and the attendance very numerous. The course was, for boat and badge, fours, pairs, and sculls, from the Crab Tree to Chiswick Church or *vice versa*, and for the challenge rights, from Barnes to Hammersmith Bridge. The following were the results:—

COAT AND BADGE.

FIRST HEAT.	
H. Biffen (Hammersmith), Pink.....	1
T. Coats (Battersea), Green.....	2
G. Bently (Battersea), Yellow.....	0

Biffen took the lead and maintained it, winning by a length.

SECOND HEAT.

W. Burgoyne (Wandsworth), Red.....	1
J. Roe (Wapping), White.....	0

Won easily.

FINAL HEAT.

W. Burgoyne (Wandsworth), Red.....	1
H. Biffen (Hammersmith), Pink.....	0
T. Coats (Battersea), Green.....	0
J. Roe did not row.	

Burgoyne took the lead, closely followed by Biffen, the former, however, running away and winning by two lengths.

TRADESMEN'S SCULLS.

W. Moffet (Strand), Blue and Orange.....	1
J. Collins (Hammersmith Alliance R.C.), Blue and White.....	2
G. Burgoyne (Kingston) Red.....	0
A. Fenton (London), White.....	0
J. Dorey did not row.	

Collins took the lead, and immediately Fenton and Moffet fouled. However, Moffet again drew away, and at Chiswick Mall had overtaken Collins, Burgoyne at this time giving up the race.

TRADESMEN'S PAIRS.

Sarbiton R.C.: J. Jones and R. Peel, G. Coxen (cox.).....	1
Lambeth United R.C.: S. Blackman, T. Maguire; C. Leggett (cox.).....	0
Kew Amateur R.C.: C. Forsyth, and G. Jeffries; R. Smith (cox.).....	0
(Chocolate and White)	

Kew Amateur took a fine lead to Hammersmith Bridge, but dropped astern, giving way to Sarbiton, who finally won by one boat's length.

TRADESMAN'S FOURS.

Lambeth United R.C.: R. Thain, G. Chapman, T. Blackman, J. Maguire; C. Leggett (cox.).....	1
Hammersmith Alliance R.C.: A. Offer, T. Waterman, R. Chapman, C. Dentry, W. Simpson (cox.).....	2
Hammersmith Alliance R.C.: C. Richardson, T. Linkett, W. Oatley, J. Collins, C. Hinton (cox.).....	0
Fitzroy R.C.: W. Carbine, Y. Avery, E. Harmer, R. Aylmer; A. Ayckbourne (cox.).....	0
Plough R.C.: G. Davis, T. Court, A. Brewer, E. Singer; G. Neil (cox.).....	0

Red took the lead, closely followed by white. Smart race for second place. Won finally by red by one boat's length.

CHALLENGE EIGHT.

Lambeth United R.C.: R. Thain, W. Taylor, J. Cromler, E. Hayes, W. Hampton, A. Hampton, T. Blackman, J. Maguire; F. Cross (cox.).....	1
Hammersmith Alliance R.C.: A. Offer, J. Waterman, R. Chapman, C. Dentry, C. Richardson, T. Whitehouse, T. Wise, W. Biffen, J. Luckett (cox.).....	0
(White, and Blue Star)	

This was a fine race. Hammersmith took the lead, so closely followed by Lambeth, however, that the latter, notwithstanding its bad coxswain, finally won by one boat's length.

LAMBETH ROWING CLUB.

The second four-oared race of the season in connection with the above club took place on Monday last, the same day as the Hammersmith Regatta, when five crews contended, the course being from Putney Aqueduct to Barnes Bridge. The "Volunteer" steamboat, Captain Futer, accompanied the race. After one or two attempts a good start was effected, and a splendid race ensued up to Craven Point, but here White suddenly gave in, leaving the other four crews to finish the struggle between them. Very little difference was perceptible until past Hammersmith Bridge, when Green and Red and White both managed to get themselves clear in front, the other two crews contesting third place in very game style; but just in Corney Reach, Green spurting well took a lead of about half a length, which they maintained to the finish, closely followed by Red and White. Through the bad steering of Blue, Red just managed to win third place at the post by a few feet, the whole of the crews being very close towards the end. Mr. R. Bait (President) officiated as starter and referee. The following are the names of the crews:—

GREEN.	RED AND WHITE.	RED.
W. Holley.	H. F. Blincko.	H. Blincko.
G. Kennard.	R. Kent.	A. Calderhead.
J. Springham.	T. Hill.	G. Ackroyd.
H. Berry (stroke).	H. Brown (stroke).	A. Forte-cue (stroke).
E. Seimeld (cox.)	D. Duxon (cox.)	F. Powell (cox.)
BLUE.		WHITE.
R. Carne.		F. Hall.
J. Kent.		C. Mitchell.
A. Saunders.		W. Stocks.
S. Jeans (stroke).		A. Carne (stroke).
W. Sutton (cox.)		J. R. Crump (cox.)

The time of the race, a distance of four miles, was twenty-one minutes fifty seconds. After the race the steamboat proceeded to Richmond, and the weather being very fine, besides which an excellent band being on board, everybody seemed thoroughly to have enjoyed their aquatic trip.

The prizes, consisting of silver cups, etc., will be presented to-right (Saturday) at the Club House, Fore-street, Lambeth.

ROYAL HARWICH YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

This regatta took place on Monday, July 5. The course was from the committee-boat off the guard out of the harbour, round the Cork Light to a flag-boat moored off the Stone Bench, back to the harbour, and up the Stour round a flag-boat moored off the Shotley, and back, finishing off the committee-boat; twice round. There were three yacht matches, the first for

£10 for the first boat and a piece of plate value £10, presented by the vice-commodore of the club, Mr. E. Packard, of the yacht *Anita*, for the second, open to cutters exceeding 25 tons. For this only one yacht entered (the *Surge*, 51, Mr. H. Bessemer), but by consent two yachts which had entered in the third match, in which there were six entries, were transferred to this, although less than the specified tonnage, and the entry stood thus:—

Yacht.	Tons.	Owner.
<i>Surge</i>	54	Mr. H. Bessemer.
<i>Oberon</i>	20	Mr. L. G. Moore.
<i>Eudora</i>	21	Mr. T. S. Twycross.

The wind was S.W., so there was a dead-beat out of the harbour, but with the ebb to help them. The *Eudora* and *Oberon* took the lead; but once outside the harbour the *Surge* soon passed them. During the second round the wind southered. The *Surge* won by half an hour; the *Oberon* beating *Eudora* by seven minutes.

The second match was for schooners and yawls, and the prizes were £20 for the first, and £5 for the second. Entries:—

Yacht.	Tons.	Rig.	Owner.
<i>Anita</i>	43	schooner	Mr. E. Packard.
<i>Violet</i>	33	schooner	Mr. R. Dames.
<i>Ariel</i>	12	schooner	Mr. T. Read.
<i>Waterwitch</i>	21	schooner	Mr. H. Allenby.

The start was at 12.41. The *Ariel* was quickest off, and *Waterwitch* second, but outside *Anita* forerached and passed them, and throughout the match increased her lead. The *Waterwitch*, when passing the committee vessel for the first time going free, came into collision with a boat in a smack race, which was close-hauled. The yacht's jib-boom was carried away, the smack's bowsprit broken off short, and two men knocked overboard, but at once picked up. The finish was:—

Yacht.	H. M. S.	Yacht.	H. M. S.
<i>Anita</i>	5 37 30	<i>Ariel</i>	6 16 30

The *Waterwitch*, as above stated, was disabled, and the *Violet* gave up.

The third match was for cutters under 25 tons, for £15 and £5. Entries:—

Yacht.	Tons.	Rig.	Owner.
<i>Ocean Pearl</i>	14	cutter	Captain J. G. Lyne.
<i>Mermaid</i>	4	cutter	Mr. F. Russell.
<i>Eva</i>	21	cutter	Mr. W. L. Low.
<i>Blanche</i>	19	yawl	Mr. H. G. Lord.

The *Mermaid* did not start. There was an exciting race between the *Eva* and *Blanche*, which led alternately, and eventually the *Blanche* won by 3½ minutes. Several minor matches also took place during the day.

WIMBLEDON, 1869.

RAIN fell heavily on Monday night and Tuesday morning, and for some hours it seemed as if one of the most important days in the whole meeting would probably be spoiled by the weather. The rain-clouds, however, cleared off, the day proved beautiful and not too sultry, and the proceedings from first to last were full of interest.

The Queen's Prize, the great distinction of all the year, claims attention first. The 60 competitors in the second stage were known to include several extremely good shots, and all expected that the contest would be close and arduous, though, in accordance with past experience, it was anticipated that some new man would ultimately work his way to the front. Towards 4 o'clock, however, it began to be observed, first among the Scotchmen and then among the bystanders generally, that a former Queen's prizeman was shooting with such remarkable steadiness that renewed success upon his part was becoming at the close of each round something more than a possibility, though everybody looked upon the doctrine of chances as decidedly against his winning the prize a second time. The competitor to whose shooting attention was thus pointedly directed was no other than Angus Cameron, "the little Scotch gillie," as he was then called, who, in triumph in 1866 created such surprise. When he had two shots still to fire he was two behind the leading score; but "Angus may do it yet" was the hopeful cry of his fellow-countrymen; and sure enough Angus did it, for when the rest had completed their firing his score of 71 was far and away the best, exceeding that which was nearest to him by no less than five points. The moment the result was definitely ascertained a great shout of triumph arose, and Cameron, who is, comparatively speaking, the smallest and mildest of men, was hoisted on to the shoulders of two giants—of whom one, Captain Armstrong, is the pride of the Irish Twenty—and borne off in the direction of the Council tent to make official announcement of the victory. The band of the Victorias, according to immemorial usage, headed the procession, playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes;" in the rear of all came a throng of eager, excited, and gratified Volunteers, cheering every now and then to relieve their feelings. So great was the anxiety to congratulate Cameron and to be present at his reception in the Council tent, that the latter was well nigh carried away in the rush for entrance. It was an anxious moment when Cameron's rifle was handed over to be tested, for light triggers have been found this year in the most out-of-the-way quarters, and one of the 60 competitors in the second stage of this very competition had been found wanting in this respect, but when the rifle was handed back again, with an intimation that it was "above par," a great and general sense of relief was experienced. The procession was reformed, and at every regimental camp which it passed the hero of the hour was loudly welcomed. Some Scotchmen, moreover, insisted on removing the white felt hat which Cameron had worn when shooting, and replacing it with a Highland bonnet, so that his nationality might proclaim itself as he passed along. At the camp of the London Scottish, Cameron, true to his temperance principles, would not taste a drop even of claret cup, but his supporters, who had carried him without flinching from the 1,000 yards range on the opposite side of the Common, were in a position both to need and to enjoy the draught which he did not permit himself. It should be mentioned that the score of 71 marks now made by Corporal Cameron is the very highest ever recorded for the Queen's Prize; that of 69, which he himself obtained in 1866, having previously been considerably more than was ever gained by any other competitor. Cameron is thus, for the second time within a very few years, the winner of Her Majesty's gift of £250, together with the gold medal and gold badge of the Association.

The Public Schools Match for the Ashburton Challenge Shield always attracts to Wimbledon an attendance very similar in its character to that which at Lord's floods to see the annual cricket-match between Harrow and Eton. On

Tuesday carriages and carriage occupants were present in even greater numbers than on Monday, eight public schools contributing representative Elevens to this match. Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Rugby, Marlborough, Cheltenham, Rossall, and Derby each had their squad of crack shots, and the respective uniforms were not more diverse than the sizes and ages of the boys, some of whom had attained almost to the full stature of men, while others were little fellows in whose hands it seemed almost premature to trust a rifle. Harrow and the Ashburton Shie'd have a wonderful affinity for each other, and accordingly no one was surprised—though doubtless a good many other schools were grieved—when victory inclined once more to the Harrovian standard. Then came the struggle for possession of the Spencer Cup, between the best shots of the respective Elevens. Almost from the first it was a matter of certainty that this cup would be carried off by the representative of Cheltenham School, who made a succession of bull's-eyes all the more brilliant that they were not the result of chance or accident, but of singular coolness and judgment, for the little fellow sometimes took down the rifle from his shoulder as many as three or four times before firing if he was not sure of the wind, or did not feel that he had a perfect command over his own nerves.

REVIEWS.

Golden Leisure. By WILLIAM GORDON SMYTHIES. (London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin).

"Golden Leisure" is evidently the first-fruits of youthful effort in the arduous field of poetry, and as such is by no means destitute of promise. It is a tastefully printed little book of some thirty pages, and the poems embrace a variety of subjects, from the well-written lines on "Bisley," the home of Keble, to the concluding hymn, breathing love and devotion. Mr. Smythies will doubtless have many difficulties to encounter in his upward path, but we advise him to persevere in the course he has thus so pleasantly commenced. The following specimen of his verse is not perhaps the best we might have selected, but it is fairly representative and the most suitable to our space:—

THE OLD LETTER.

Ah, thy pages now are yellow,
Painted by the hand of Time!
And I greet thee, dear old letter,
With a poet's simple rhyme.

I must read thee, faded letter!
'Spite of these fast falling tears,
For 'tis sweet in thought to wander
Back into the bygone years!

Like a monumental tablet,
Worn by many a wintry blast,
Raised above a memory buried
In the graveyard of the past!

Telling of the joys, the sorrows,
Of a pure and spotless life;
Of a heart to sin a stranger,
Of a heart with feeling rife!

Oh, what prayers, what admonitions,
Does this letter speak to me!
Hopes and fears and aspirations,
Breathing of futurity!

Prayers and warnings that shall never
Quit this aching heart and brain,
Till this brain is numbed and senseless,
And this heart is freed from pain.

Oh, that dearly-loved old letter,
Thou art crumbling into dust!
As the hand that wrote thee has done,
As the hand now writing—must!

The Microscopical Journal.

The July part of this interesting monthly is now before the public, and we do bare justice in saying that it is a very excellent and interesting number. The Journal is devoted to the transactions of the Royal Microscopical Society; and is a record of histological research at home and abroad. There is one blemish in the present number, however, that calls for notice. Mr. Jabez Hogg, a fellow of the Society, read a paper, which was replete with interesting and valuable facts and suggestions. The "Journal" reported the facts, but suppressed the speech, and yet publishes a denunciatory speech, which it represents as part of a discussion upon the paper after the delivery of which the reader of the paper is represented as having received a vote of thanks *non-contradictente*. Now the whole of this, we are informed, is misleading. No such discussion took place, nor was any such speech delivered. A young man addressed such persons as were near him, after the meeting broke up, and what he thought he ought to have said, not what he did say, is printed as his speech and part of a discussion at the meeting itself, where he never opened his mouth.

Bible Animals. By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A., &c. Parts 19 and 20. (Longman.)

This double number completes a work of which we have during its progress frequently spoken in terms of high praise. To Sunday-school teachers, city missionaries, and others engaged in education, who have but little time for study and literary research, or are unable to indulge in the luxury of a well-assorted library, it would prove especially valuable, supplying as it does in a convenient form information that could only otherwise be obtained by reference to a great many expensive books. Indeed, when bound, the parts form a volume that would be an acquisition even in the best appointed home.

From Messrs. Ward, Lock and Tyler, Warwick House, Paternoster Row, we have received our usual budget, embracing *Beeton's Great Book of Poetry*, part 9, a model of painstaking editorial labour and careful printing; *Beeton's Dictionary of Biography*, part 6, bringing us down to the 'F's; *Beeton's Boy's Own Magazine*, a publication of varied interest; *The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* and the *Young Englishwoman*, the former giving a coloured pattern of Berlin wool work, the "Pompadour Bow Slipper," alone worth the price of the number; and last, though by no means least important, part 15 of the cheap re-issue of *Household Words*.

The *Grasshopper* (277, Strand), is the Wimbledon and Midsummer number of one of the youngest but at the same time most successful of our comic prints, *Will o'-the-Wisp*. Though

we are far from agreeing with the politics of our lively weekly contemporary, we cannot but acknowledge the merit of many of the illustrations, especially the clever cartoons of Pinner, an artist whose talents should make any journal if managed in its other departments with anything like care.

SUMMER FLOWERS AND WOODLAND MUSIC.

WHAT saith the hum of the woodlands,
The undertone of the air?
Can fancy understand it,
Or human words declare?
Mine can; at least I dream so,
As I listen and compare.

The trees from leaves and branches,
All seem to whisper and sigh,
As lovers might to lover,
Under the moonlit sky,
As passionate and foolish—
Letting the world go by.

The grass to the grass makes music,
As the wind in its current rolls,
The sedge sigh to the willows,
The flower with the flower condoles,
Each in its little circle,
As if they were human souls.

The tiniest life in the sunbeam,
In the pebble's caverns dark,
In the ripple of the shallow,
Where a straw may be an ark—
In the shelter of the masses,
In the crinkles of the bark.

There's war among the myriads
That flutter, and float, and crawl;
There's cruelty and bloodshed,
And agony 'mid them all—
The strong consuming the feeble,
The large oppressing the small.

In their little world they suffer,
As man in his larger sphere;
Yet not, in God's great bounty,
Without some blessings clear,
And the kindly compensations
That balance a fate severe.

Their voices, though we hear not,
Keep true to the tune of Spring;
The bee in the rose is happy,
And the moth upon the wing;
And the worm has as much enjoyment
As the birds that soar and sing.

As, here in this breezy woodland,
Under the bright blue sky,
To me all nature whispers,
And the grass and the flowers reply
The old, the eternal chorus,
"We live, we love, we die."

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

THE Eton and Harrow cricket match was over early in the afternoon on Saturday. Eton won by an innings and nineteen runs.

THE Wearmouth colliery strike, by which the whole of the workings of the colliery have been suspended for two months, and about 1,200 men and boys laid idle, has come to an end.

A CLERGYMAN in Kansas complains that he has married but one couple in a year. They paid him nothing, stayed to dinner, borrowed his umbrella when they left, and never returned it!

THE Bristol Post says that Mr. Duggan, of Milk-street, in that city, has written to the Board of Guardians who undertook the burial of his brother and family, who were poisoned in London, expressing his desire to defray the expenses incurred.

THE latest rumour regarding the festivities at Agra, in January next, when the Duke of Edinburgh visits India, is that Messrs. Kneller and Co., of Allahabad, have secured the contract for the supply of viands, and that a dinner has been ordered at a cost of £5,000.

THE 12TH OF JULY.—The Orangemen of Liverpool assembled yesterday at the north end of the town, beyond the boundaries of the borough, and walked in procession through some of the suburbs. The Orangemen of Birkenhead also had a demonstration. Both displays passed off quietly.

MR. BELL and Mr. Morris swam a few days ago a match in the great lake of Victoria-park for the captaincy of the East London club and a cup. They swam two lengths, or 532 yards, Bell winning easily. Time 13 minutes. This is the second time Mr. Bell has won the cup.

A CARGO of 24 tierces, or about 1,000 gallons, of California wine was recently shipped on the Pacific Railroad for the Atlantic ports. The wine and brandy product of California now reaches 8,000,000 gallons, and it is estimated that in ten years' time the annual value of the crop will amount to 20,000,000 dol., and equal in value to the present gold product.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.—"The Empress," says a Paris letter in the *Independence Belge*, "will be accompanied to Egypt by a complete staff of writers and artists, charged to reproduce by the pen and the pencil the principal episodes of the excursion. At the head of the draughtsmen figure Gustave Doré, and of the chroniclers, Théophile Gautier."

ON Saturday evening the annual dinner of the Cobden Club took place at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich. The members of the club assembled at the New Palace Yard, and were taken down to Greenwich in a special steamer which left the House of Commons stairs at five o'clock. About 140 gentlemen sat down to dinner.

A RETURN pigeon shooting-match between the Lords and Commons took place at Hurlingham Park on Saturday. There were ten competitors on each side, the Prince of Wales being one of the ten who shot for the Upper House. The Commons won by one bird.

THE municipal authorities of Berlin will proceed at once to the completion of one of the two new parks which have been projected, and to give it the name of the "Humboldt Park." The bust of the philosopher is to be placed in a little temple open on all sides and erected in a conspicuous position. A small botanic garden for the use of students is to be formed within the park.

KEBLE COLLEGE.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has nominated as first principal of the new "Keble College," at Oxford, Mr. Edward Stuart Talbot, M.A., student and lecturer at Christ Church. It is expected that Mr. Talbot will be installed on April 25, 1870 (St. Mark's Day), being the anniversary of Mr. Keble's birth and of the laying of the foundation-stone.

SOME time since we noticed the arrival of a large quantity of tortoises in Liverpool, consigned to Mr. Cross. In consequence of the great demand for these animals, orders were sent out for other large consignments; and this week the first of two vessels arrived in the Mersey with the greater portion of her cargo consisting of tortoises. It is a strange fact that by far the greater

portion of these animals are purchased by the fair sex, with whom they appear to be great pets.

HYPNOTISM was thrown completely in the shade in Paris last week by *ratophagy*. A banquet took place in the Rue Sainte-Marguerite at which the principal fare consisted of rats! Those who partook of the repast are in ecstasies with the delicious and succulent properties of rat's flesh. They were observed to look with alarm rather than with gastronomic intentions upon all cats for two or three days after the meal.

DEATH OF DR. YEARSLEY.—The death is announced of Dr. James Yearsley, of Savile-row, a gentleman who has practised in London for many years with great success. From an early period of his medical career he directed his studies to diseases of the ear, and became one of the most skilful aurists in England. He has written several useful works, theoretical and practical, on his favourite branch of medical science. Dr. Yearsley was 61 years of age.

THE COTTON TRADE AT PRESTON.—The prospects of the cotton trade in Preston and the neighbourhood are exceedingly gloomy; affairs are now more stagnant than they have been for more than thirty years, and in the general business of the town very great depression exists. The commercial travellers who visit the town complain that they never experienced in so difficultly in obtaining money or orders than they do at Preston, and often have to depart from the town without transacting any business whatever.

To vary what he terms "the monotony of a Nile trip," a correspondent of the *Field* suggests crocodile fishing. Egyptian travellers desirous of taking the water against these monsters of the deep are recommended to provide themselves with a boat, fitted with a winch holding many yards of whale line. This line, passing through a ring fixed to the end of a bowsprit, should be furnished with a galvanized buoy, chain, and hooks. Four men are required to man the boat: one for the winch, the second to steer with an oar, the third to stand ready with a gun, and the fourth to render assistance where it may be required. The bait most approved by crocodiles, says the correspondent of the *Field*, is a live goose.

QUEENSLAND EMIGRATION.—The ship Royal Dane, 3,000 tons burden, belonging to Messrs. T. M. Mackay, Son, and Co., sailed on the 25th ult. from Gravesend, and 2nd inst. from Plymouth for Queensland, Captain L. Davies, commander. The Royal Dane is the 92nd vessel that has sailed on the land order system of emigration, under the immediate direction of the Queensland Government office. She contains 411 souls, divided into paying, assisted, and free passengers, and consisting of 163 members of families, 164 single men, 81 single females.

A RICH little bit of scandal is on the tapis in the Faubourg St. Germain. Count — has the misfortune to be blessed with a prodigal son, who has been going on so fast that his father cut off all supplies. In a fit of revenge young hopeful invested his last louis in a corduroy jacket and blue trousers, and set up as a *commissionnaire* in front of the Count's mansion. In order to attract customers he had the family arms engraved on his *crochet*. This little comedy has been going on for some time, and neither father nor son appears inclined to give in. To bring matters to a crisis the son has just announced his intention of marrying a young fruit-seller in the neighbourhood.

THE GREAT DIAMOND FROM THE CAPE.—The "Star of South Africa" is the most beautiful gem we ever saw. It has not, of course, glittering facets, like a cut diamond, but it is as perfectly white and pure as the clearest crystal, and has besides a rich silken exterior that marks it a genuine aristocrat amongst precious stones. The greatest dullard could never mistake "the Star" for a common crystal. It is about the size of a small walnut, and in shape somewhat resembles a heart, being broad at one end and tapering slightly at the other. It is very difficult to detect the diamond shape in the irregular form of the stone, but it nevertheless looks living and beautiful, as if it were meant one day to gladden in a diadem.—*Cape Argus*.

A CORRESPONDENT, evidently elated by the success which has attended Lieutenant Warren's excavations at Jerusalem, suggests that a fund should be raised for the purpose of exploring Mount Ararat, and bringing home the Ark! He says that since Noah left the Ark on that mount no energetic attempt has been made to discover its whereabouts. History does not record any attempt to bring it down, therefore it *must* be there, although it may be imbedded in several hundred feet of snow and ice. The appliances of modern science could speedily unearth it, and what a triumph of the nineteenth century to bring home the Ark and place it in the grounds of the Crystal Palace amongst the extinct animals! Who will head the subscription list?

A CURIOUS point was raised before Mr. Justice Brett at the Warwick assizes on Saturday. A woman, committed for trial on a charge of wilful murder, subsequently became insane, and was removed to a lunatic asylum by order of the Secretary of State. Two doctors on Saturday examined her, and certified that she answered their questions rationally, and was quite capable of pleading if arraigned, but they did not, as required by the Act, certify that she was sane. The learned judge was of opinion that her removal to the asylum before the trial was an unfortunate mistake, as under existing circumstances she could never be tried, he having no power to remove her. He ordered the case to be reported to the Secretary of State.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW CHURCH.—The bishop of London consecrated on Saturday morning a new church at Brompton. His lordship was received by the Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, the Rev. Dr. Irons, vicar of Brompton; the Hon. and Rev. F. E. C. Byng, M.A., vicar of St. Peter's, South Kensington; the Rev. W. T. Da Boulay, M.A., vicar of St. Mary's; the Rev. Capel Molyneux, M.A., vicar of St. Paul's; the Rev. J. A. Ashton, vicar of St. Stephen's, and other clergymen and gentlemen. The church, which is dedicated to St. Matthias, is designed for a new district which has been assigned to it by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and the Rev. S. C. Haines, who has served one or two incumbencies in Canada, will be the first vicar. The church is at present unendowed.

ECCENTRIC CONDUCT OF A WOMAN.—Jane Mortimer, the wife of a soldier who resides at Marton, has been missing from that village since Monday, June 19. She has been known to go away into the woods and remain for days hidden. One October she was found in a wood, having been out ten days and nine nights, with only her underclothes on. The woods around Marton, Ormsby, and adjacent places have been searched night and day. The labourers of Mr. Bolckow, M.P., and Mr. Vaughan, have sent out scouts on all sides, and a reward has been offered. It is now 15 days since her disappearance. It is feared she must have hidden herself and perished. She was about 47 years of age, and had been keeping her brother-in-law's house at Marton. Her husband is a sapper and miner, and was employed in the Ordnance survey.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.—Admiral Hornby's squadron, consisting of her Majesty's ships Liverpool, Liffey, Endymion, Seylla, Bristol, arrived at Madeira at 5 p.m. on the 1st inst., having, with the exception of the Bristol and Endymion, performed the entire passage from England under sail, and these two had to get up steam to reach the anchorage, a calm having prevailed for 18 hours. The Boreas arrived on the 2nd inst., and she was to sail, with the other ships forming the squadron, at seven o'clock that evening, for Bahia. The Endymion proved herself the worst sailing vessel in the squadron, and caused much detention. The Bristol was nearly as bad. Rear-Admiral Geoffrey J. P. Hornby inspected two of the ships while on their passage, making signal early in the morning of the days on which he inspected them.

A POPIH PETE AT ROME.—The *fête* of the Apostles Peter and Paul was celebrated at Rome on the 29th of June last with great

pomp and splendour. The Sovereign Pontiff, surrounded by the cardinals, bishops, prelates, and different personages of the Court, officiated at the solemn mass of the day. The next day, after the mass, the Pope, causing the Pontifical procession to halt in the grand nave of the church, protested from the Sedia Gestatoria, in the usual form, against all those who had not paid the tributes due to the Apostolic Chamber, or who, by violence or otherwise, had possessed themselves of the property of the Church. His Holiness reiterated the most solemn protest against the usurpations committed in these latter days to the Holy See in regard to its temporal possessions. During the two days of the *fête* the Church of St. Peter's was unceasingly filled by an immense crowd.

THE RUMOUR OF DEATH OF J. C. HEENAN.—A report has been going the round of the press to the effect that John C. Heenan died recently, and that the Californian papers contained long accounts of his funeral. The numerous friends of Heenan in this country will be glad to hear that there is no foundation for the report. We learn from a correspondent, on whom we can rely, that Heenan was, as late as the 23rd of last month in New York, alive and well, and that he has not been in California for the past ten years. Three gentlemen, known to us, saw and conversed with Heenan on June 23rd, the day that the steamship Cuba left New York. We believe that a Californian is just dead who received from his associates Heenan's sobriquet of "the Benicia Boy," which accounts for the unfounded rumour as regards the renowned opponent of Tom Sayers.—*Sporting Life*.

GERMAN papers give an account of a girl residing in Hamburg who lay in a deathlike swoon for eleven days, when she suddenly came to life. This, however, is by no means so extraordinary a story as one which comes from Paris of a lethargy which lasted eight months. A native of Turin, Ferrara by name, was general servant in the warehouse of some well-known commission merchants of Paris. He assisted in packing some skeletons and other anatomical specimens for a medical college in South America; after which he became suddenly deranged, fancying that his employers had matured a scheme to pack him up and send him to the medical college. In attempting to commit suicide he broke his leg, and was carried to a hospital. He immediately fell into a lethargy, which lasted eight months, and during the whole time looked like a corpse. Nourishment was administered through a tube. Not long ago he suddenly roused up, asked for something to drink, and immediately expired.

SALE AT CLUMBER.—Pursuant to a judge's order to the Sheriff of Notts a series of sales took place last week at Clumber. There was an exceedingly numerous attendance of buyers from all parts of the country, and the bidding was very spirited. Upwards of 6,000 bottles of wine were disposed of, but the prices were not particularly high. The plate was very valuable, and created great interest and competition. There were about 20 silver cups, prizes for poultry, which fetched from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per ounce. The Brighton Race Cup, weighing over 200 ounces, valued at £500, only made 64s. The Goodwood Cup, 1868, was bought for 131s. The Wynnstay Welter Cup, at Shrewsbury, was sold for 70s., and the Warwick Cup, 1868, fell for 60s. A magnificent lot of spaniels was disposed of, making 18s. and 20s. a pair. Two fine ewes fetched £9. The furniture was very costly and made high prices.

EMIGRATION OF DISTRESSED WORKMEN.—A party of distressed workmen, with their wives and families, amounting in all to 157 persons, embarked on board the steamship Cleopatra (Captain Jones), at the Victoria Docks on Thursday morning, last week, bound for Canada. The whole of these were assisted in going out by the British and Colonial Emigration Fund, 2,687 persons having previously been sent out through the instrumentality of the same association. The Rev. J. F. Kitz, incumbent of St. Matthias, Poplar, who has been indefatigable in promoting the emigration scheme, the Marquis Townshend, Mr. J. Standish Haly, and other members of the committee were present to witness the departure, which took place shortly after noon. Several hundreds of people, friends and relatives of the emigrants, were also present at the end of the pier, and greeted the departure with loud cheers. It was found necessary during the process of embarkation to exclude all but those going out from the pier in order to prevent any stop-aways being taken. The painful process of leave taking took place at the entrance of the pier, and the emigrants then embarked. The committee of the fund have issued a report of their work up to the present time, and a large number of letters which have been received from emigrants are appended to it. All of these give the most cheering accounts of the prosperity of the writers since their arrival in Canada. The committee have 1,000 more persons willing to emigrate provided sufficient funds can be raised.

DEATH OF A SWEDISH PRABODY.—The town of Gothenburg has to lament the death of Mr. Sven Renström, who died on the 26th ult. aged 76, and who, from the magnificence of his gifts to the town and the good he has done deserves the name of the "Peabody of Gothenburg." Born of parents in poor circumstances, he had by his industry and perseverance acquired a very considerable fortune, and became one of the most respected members of society in Gothenburg. His will, which was opened on the 29th of June, shows that his fortune amounts to upwards of three millions of riksdollars. The bulk of this he has left to his brother, Mr. A. Renström, of Kollstater. One and a half million has been bequeathed to the town of Gothenburg for various useful purposes. Among his legacies may be mentioned the following:—150,000s. to the University of Upsala and the same sum to that of Lund, 45,000s. to the Commercial Society of Gothenburg, 20,000s. to the Pension Fund for Aged Domestic, 10,000s. to the Reformatory for Children at Hisingen, 10,000s. to the almshouses of Gothenburg, 10,000s. to the Chalmers School, 10,000s. to the museum of Gothenburg, 10,000s. to the Hospital for Incurables, 5,000s. to the Children's Hospital, 7,500s. to the Freemasons' Home for Children, 5,000s. to the Infant School, 5,000s. to the society of "The Friends of the Poor," 5,000s. to the Children's Home of Gothenburg, 15,000s. to the school at Cirkstadi, 10,000s. to the parish of Bolstad, his birth-place, and 5,000s. to the parish of Svanskog, besides a great number of legacies to friends. He was unmarried and has left no near relations, excepting his brother. He was a Knight of the Order of the North Star.

ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.—The *Mont Blanc Journal* publishes an account of the first ascent of that mountain this year. The party left Chamounix at six in the morning of June 28, and was composed of M. Joseph Nicollet, of Lyons; Mr. Palmer Gannon, an Englishman; Simon Médéric, guide, and three porters. Having reached the Grands Mulets at four in the afternoon, they started again at half-past one on the following morning, and arrived at the Grand Plateau at a quarter past seven. The way by the Corridor was found to be impracticable, owing to the great quantity of snow; so the travellers were obliged to strike off to the right under the Dôme du Grand and off at a passage by cutting about 800 steps in the ice here frightfully steep, in order to gain the crest of the smaller and larger hump of the Dromedary. On two occasions the adventurers were forced to retreat: their steps, owing to the violence of the wind, which threatened to precipitate the whole party into the abyss. At last, after terrible efforts, and with snow up to their waists, they reached the summit of Mont Blanc at 11h. 41m. a.m. Here Mr. Palmer Gannon was seized with a fainting fit, caused by the intensity of the cold, and had to be subjected to frictions with snow impregnated with rum. The return to the Grands Mulets was effected by a descent down Les Boasses—a very dangerous passage, and not yet attempted by any ascensionists. At last, however, the party arrived safely at Chamounix at eight in the evening, and were greeted with a warm ovation from the numerous visitors.



CARRYING HAY ON THE LAKE OF GENEVA.—(SEE PAGE 1310.)

FALSE WEIGHTS
AND MEASURES.

A PARLIAMENTARY return recently issued, and which seems intended to be annual, showing the number of persons convicted in Great Britain in a quarter of the year (the second quarter) of having false weights and measures, belongs to a class of returns which give an imperfect representation of facts. It states that there were 447 convictions in the metropolitan police district, 165 of them in Newington, Surrey. In Lancashire there were 203. In Staffordshire, 208. In Sussex, Wilt, Westmoreland, Northumberland, and Monmouthshire there were none at all. In all Berkshire there were only two convictions; in less populous Buckinghamshire there were 18, in Bedfordshire 17, in Cambridgeshire 49, in Cornwall there were only two, in Devon 48. In Hampshire there were only seven, and all in Portsmouth. In Nottinghamshire there were 11, all but one in Nottingham town. In Warwickshire 59, the majority in Birmingham. In the East Riding of Yorkshire there were five, in the West Riding 117. In all Wales there were 55, above a fourth of them in the borough of Welshpool. It is plain enough from the return that there is a vast number of unjust weights and measures in use, but where there is no efficient inspection there are few exposures. It has been urged that weights and measures cannot be absolutely perfect, but pieces of lead attached to a scale or to the weighing end of a beam are not accidents, nor will wear and tear for a reasonable time account for large defects, such as 2lb. in 25lb., or 1lb. in 4lb. The return, extending to 207 folio pages, presents a long and discreditable list of shopkeepers using weights which give the customers smaller quantities than they pay for. The Bath rule seems a fair one; all persons using weights and measures are required to have them examined twice a year at the office of the inspector, and those who comply with this rule are not summoned if, at any intermediate visit of that officer, their weights and measures merely indicate defects consequent upon the usual wear and tear.

COLLISION ON THE RIVER.

The steam-boat called the Victor Albert left London at the usual hour on Saturday for Margate, &c., having on board between 300 and 400 passengers. Captain Blacketer had charge of the steamer, and, having navigated her as far as Thames Haven, where the water is extremely broad, and very few vessels being in sight, he gave up the charge of the vessel to one of the mates whilst he went into the saloon to get his dinner. In about a quarter of an hour cries arose of "stand by," and had barely subsided when the passengers on deck as well as those below were thrown from their seats in terrible confusion upon each other. An indescribable scene of excitement ensued; those below rushed up in a frantic state on the deck, whilst several females fainted on the stairs or at the bottom of the gangways. It appeared that a sailing-ship was tacking with sails fully set towards Thames Haven when the Victor Albert struck her on her bows and tore away the greater portion of her rigging and sails. Such was the force

of the collision that some of the woodwork of the steamer's paddle was broken and a length of the ironwork was twisted into a triangular form, thereby preventing the machinery from working. The captain despatched a man off in a boat to request the services of the Sir Walter Raleigh at Margate to come and take the passengers off. The suspense of all on board now became painful in the extreme, when suddenly a large steam-vessel was seen coming down the river, and the passengers expected that she would extricate them from further danger, but she was completely crowded and could not render any assistance; the master, however, said he would send a vessel as soon as he reached Margate. After much delay, to the evident relief of all on board, the head engineer of the vessel succeeded in cutting away the ironwork which impeded the turning of the paddle-wheels, and after the lapse of two hours and a half the steamer was able to proceed again, and reached Margate but three hours and a half after its appointed time. The scene there was of a different description from that at Thames Haven, the ship which had previously arrived having announced that a collision had taken place, and that the steamer was believed to be sinking. As the Victor Albert came near the pier she was greeted with tremendous cheers, and waving of hats, handkerchiefs, &c. The damage done to the sailing ship must be considerable, for such was the force of the collision that one of the beams in the steamer 18in. thick was broken asunder. All on board admired the coolness displayed by the captain, and his attention to every one, and they drew up the following testimonial, which was signed by over 50 persons, including several city merchants:—

July 10, 1869.

We, the undersigned passengers on board the Albert Victor, beg to bear witness to the careful manner in which Captain Blacketer navigated the vessel up to the time the first mate took charge of her a short distance off Thames Haven. We entirely exonerate the captain from all blame in the collision which afterwards occurred.

awful spectacle could not be conceived. All of a sudden there would be a roar. On looking in the direction whence it proceeded we saw vast quantities of snow whirling round and round, higher and higher; then with a fearful noise the snow-ridden whirlwind would rush towards us while we planted ourselves firmly—all holding together. For a few seconds we were in perfect gloom, while the furious wind sent the fine flakes right through our thick clothing. Then the gloom passed away, and we saw the whole mass rush straight up the fearfully steep snowy flanks of the shoulder on our right, the snow being caught up into the speckled snowladen clouds that were chasing one another wildly over its summit. As the weather was evidently getting worse we saw that it would be sheer madness to push on for the summit, from which the snow was blowing in vast quantities, giving it the appearance of a white volcano, so we resolved upon making for the shoulder aforesaid in the hope of catching a glimpse of the south view over the col between us and the Lyskamm. This we did after fearful exertion in battling with the merciless 'tourmentes,' but only to find dense masses of cloud veiling all below us on the other side. We had now reached a point about 14,000ft. above the sea, the cold was frightful, our clothes were caked with a thick coating of frozen snow, our spectacles frozen to our faces, while the snow had gone into our boots, and freezing there, cut our thick stockings into holes. Most reluctantly we gave in about 11.30, and made the best of a bad descent through the soft snow, waist deep. Although foiled in respect of the south view, we were more fortunate in that on the north, which was perfectly clear till about nine. Two days later I was more successful in crossing the Weisethor Pass to Macugnaga, accompanied by my wife, my sister, and another lady, with the same guides, also the first passage this season, in spite of equally bad weather."

A LEADING ARTICLE.—The blind man's dog.

AN ASCENT OF
MONTE ROSA.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the *Pall Mall Gazette* the following account of an ascent of Monte Rosa:—

"After two false starts on the 13th and 14th of June, which were frustrated by the fickle weather, we—myself, my wife, and brother—started for the third time, with Ignaz Biner, John Perren, and P. Tangwald as guides, on the evening of the 15th, sleeping at a hut near the Riffel, which we left at 1 a.m. on the 16th under most promising circumstances. By 6 a.m. we had crossed the Gorner Glacier and reached the 'Blatte,' where the real ascent commences. It was very hard work, as much snow had fallen two days before, which seriously retarded us, and obliged us to take a longer and rather different route from the usual one, for fear of avalanches, &c. All promised well until about eight, when the wind began to rise, getting worse as the day wore on, until about ten, when we were on a level with the col connecting Monte Rosa with the Lyskamm, it suddenly assumed the form of 'tourmentes' or whirlwinds. Though this was scarcely what we had bargained for, a more magnificent and



HAMMERSMITH REGATTA—HAMMERSMITH BRIDGE.—(SEE PAGE 1306.)



CHISWICK CHURCH—HAMMERSMITH REGATTA.—(SEE PAGE 1306.)

CARRYING HAY ON THE LAKE OF GENEVA.

Thus being the principal hay-making month in this country and as our readers are fully acquainted with its characteristics here, we take the opportunity of giving an engraving of the carrying of hay on the Lake of Geneva by moonlight. It is taken from a painting by M. Paudet, a French artist. It is simply suggestive of our old motto of "making hay while the sun shines," supplemented by "removing it by moonlight."

WATERING PLACES OF GREAT BRITAIN.—SCARBOROUGH.

Now that so many of our readers will be preparing for their summer rambles, we have thought a series of illustrations setting forth the special features and attractions of the principal sea-side resorts of England would not be without value. We commence this week by giving a sketch of that queen of watering-places, Scarborough, which has long successfully held its own against more youthful rivals. It is worthy of note also, that an additional attraction was added to Scarborough on Monday, last week, in the opening of a splendid promenade pier on the North Sands.

OPEN-AIR CHORAL CONCERT AT THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.

On Saturday afternoon last week the indefatigable Mr. G. W. Martin gave an open-air choral concert in the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington. The weather was fine, and the gardens were densely crowded. The chorus, consisting of 5,000 voices, including the juvenile pupils, girls and boys, whom Mr. Martin has for twelve years been training up as singers at the metropolitan schools, united with the adult members of his own National Choral Society, whose oratorio concerts, &c., at Exeter Hall are familiar to the lovers of sacred music. Chairs were placed for the performers on the conservatory terrace, Mr. Martin conducting them from a raised stand in front, and within such convenient distance that he could see and be seen more or less readily by all. The following was the programme: Sacred—"Awake, my Glory" (composed by the late Prince Consort), "Brightest and Best," "Hallelujah," "How calmly the Evening," "Hark, the Vesper Hymn," and "Hosanna." Secular—"The Last Rose of Summer," "Home, Sweet Home," "The Echo Chorus" (*Maube A*), "The Sweet Return of Spring," "The Campbells are Comin'," "The Men of Harlech," "Forward," and "God Save the Queen." We give an illustration of the refreshment rooms.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CASHMERE SHAWLS.

This date of the first manufacture of Indian shawls is not known, but it is supposed to have originated in the Valley of Cashmere, hence the name of Cashmere shawls. These are the very best that are made, possessing unequalled fineness, delicacy, and warmth. They are formed of the inner hair of a variety of goat (*capra hircus*) reared on the cold, dry table land of Tibet, from 14,000 to 16,000 feet above the level of the sea. The great mart for the shawl wool is Kilghet, about twenty days' journey to the north-east of Cashmere, whither it is conveyed on the backs of mountain sheep. Its colour varies from white to ashy grey, and fetches about one rupee per pound. About two pounds are obtained from each goat annually. In Cashmere, after the down has been carefully separated from the hairs, it is repeatedly washed with rice starch. This process is reckoned important, and it is to the quality of the water in this valley that the Cashmerians attribute the peculiar and inimitable fineness of the fabrics produced there. The thread is always dyed in rice water. After the shawls are woven, they are softened at a particular spot near the capital, where most of them are washed with *krit*, the root of a parasitical plant. Soap is used for white shawls only; the border is attached last. The manufacture of a pair of large rich shawls, worth £250, will occupy fifteen men for eight months. Under the rule of the Moguls there is said to have been 40,000 shawl looms engaged in the manufacture; a few years since there were not more than 3,000 or 4,000 looms engaged in the Valley of Cashmere, with only two or three men employed at each.

THE HORRIBLE MURDER AT UXBRIDGE.

A MURDER, which in the atrocity of some of its details has seldom been surpassed, was committed on Tuesday evening, last week, at Uxbridge. The name of the man so foully murdered is Redrup, the son of an old-established tradesman in Uxbridge, and his murderer is a working bricklayer named Murray, with whom he had been on terms of acquaintance for a considerable period. In the afternoon of Tuesday they had been together, and had spent part of the day in a public-house, where some slight disagreement had taken place between Redrup and others present, and, at the suggestion of Murray, Redrup accompanied him to his mother's house, with whom he (Murray) was living. Arrived there, Murray proposed that they should lie down for a time, and Redrup agreed to do so, and a cushion was given to them by Murray's sister to rest their heads upon. After the lapse of a quarter of an hour or so Murray was seen to leave the house alone, and very shortly afterwards his sister happening to open the door of the room found that Redrup's head was against it, and on looking down was horror-stricken to find that the floor of the room was covered with blood. Her first idea seems to have been that Rupert had broken a blood-vessel, but upon looking again his throat was found to be cut, and a razor, which had evidently been used for the purpose, was lying on a chair. Murray in the meantime had gone into the town and asserted to several people that he had killed somebody. Telling this to a butcher, he was seized by him, and a constable was sent for, to whom he was given in charge. The murdered man was of a remarkably quiet and inoffensive disposition, and about 26 or 27 years of age. Murray is about 23 years old, and bears an indifferent character in Uxbridge, having been several times in custody for assaults and other offences. The scene of the murder is a row of old houses, known as Smith's-buildings, and tenanted for the most part by working people, who occupy a room or two only.

On Thursday the prisoner William Murray, aged 23, was brought before the Uxbridge magistrates. It was proved that deceased was counting a few shillings which he possessed on Tuesday evening, and as no money was found on the body, and the pockets were turned inside out, it was urged that robbery afforded a motive for the crime.—Mrs. Yowlett de-

posed that on Monday week she saw the prisoner sharpening a knife or razor, she could not state which. She said to him, "What are you doing?" and he replied, "I owe a spite to some one, and am going to pay it off." The prisoner, who had nothing to say, was committed for trial on the capital charge.

LAW AND POLICE.

THE CLERK OF A CEMETERY COMPANY IN TROUBLE.—Joseph Henry Kitchen, a clerk in the office of the Abney Park Cemetery Company, was convicted on Monday at the Central Criminal Court of embezzling various sums of money belonging to the company. The jury recommended him to mercy on the ground of his previous good character, and on account of the loose manner in which the books of the company had been kept; and the prosecutors joined in the recommendation on account of the prisoner's bad health and because they believed that he had acted under the influence of Carter, his fellow clerk, who absconded at the same time as Kitchen, and has not yet been captured. The recorder sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BANK CLERK.—In the same court G. E. Dickson pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzling moneys belonging to his employers, Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, the bankers. The prisoner's defalcations were stated to be about £1,000. He had been about fifteen years in the service of the prosecutors at a salary of £205, and had for some time been engaged in betting transactions. A £50 note, part of the money he had confessed to having embezzled, had been traced to one of the firm of Messrs. Morris, betting commission agents, who were fined £100 by Sir Thomas Henry on Saturday, and another note for £20 had been used in a similar way. The prosecutors recommended him to mercy on the ground that he had until recently been a good clerk and well-behaved. The Recorder confessed, notwithstanding the recommendation of the prosecutors, that he could not find any circumstances to justify his passing a light sentence. The prisoner was in a responsible situation, and yet engaged in betting transactions, and plundered his employers to a large amount. He sentenced him to five years' penal servitude. A youth named Arthur Ashdown, aged seventeen, who pleaded guilty to a charge of forging a cheque for £95 6s. 8d. on the London and County Bank, was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour; and George Lawrence, an old offender, who was convicted of stealing a gold nugget, a magnifying glass, some spoons, forks, and other articles belonging to the Bank of Australasia, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

BAD MEAT.—At the Guildhall on Monday George Henry Barnes, a grease boiler, of Melis, Suffolk, was sentenced by Sir William Rose to a month's imprisonment for sending the carcass of a diseased pig to the New Meat Market for sale. John Bryant, a farmer, of Wortham, Suffolk, was also sentenced to a month's imprisonment for sending the carcasses of four diseased sheep to the same market. In both cases the defendants had acted under the advice of a man named Roof, a publican and butcher, of Melis, who stated yesterday, in reference to the first charge, that the carcass of the pig was "a good clean piece of meat, and he would have bought it himself for his own use had he known as much of it then as he knows now." Sir William Rose said he regretted that he had not the power of sending Roof to prison too, and disallowed his expenses.

BIGAMY BY AN ARTIST.—A man named Walter Sedley, alias Sydney, described as an artist, was charged at the Lambeth police-court with bigamy. It was proved that he was married in 1862, at Westminster, to a young woman named Bull, who is now living in Durham; and Julia Forrest, of 170 Kennington-lane, said she was married to him at Brixton, on the 19th of April, 1863. She lived with him two years, but during that time he frequently left her. He finally left her while she was very ill, with a child six weeks old. He pledged every article he could lay hands on, and treated her in a shameful manner after taking and spending £50 she had. A number of letters were found on the prisoner, which left little doubt that he had deceived many other women. He had promised to marry, about a fortnight ago, a young woman at Newington, whom he had seduced, and from whom he had obtained several sums of money, and at the same time he was corresponding with another woman. It appears from some specimens of the letters shown to the magistrate that the prisoner had answered or inserted some of the matrimonial advertisements which appear in a certain class of cheap periodicals. He was remanded.

CONVICTION OF A QUACK DOCTOR.—A quack practitioner of the worst kind, named Fowkes, of Coventry, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude by Mr. Justice Brett at the Warwick assizes on Saturday. Fowkes kept a newsvendor's shop ostensibly, but his house seems to have been known as a place of resort for the vilest objects. The occasion of the prosecution was a series of attempts made by Fowkes, at the instance of a lad named Bailey, to effect a criminal object, by which the life of Bailey's sweetheart was endangered. The circumstances of the case were horrible in the extreme, and the youth Bailey was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

LOOK TO YOUR CHANGE.—The Common Serjeant in the second court was occupied throughout Monday in trying prisoners charged with offences against the Mint. One case was that of a man named George Cane, who was apprehended in King-street, Long-acre, about three weeks ago, on suspicion, and, being taken into an oilman's shop, a quantity of coin was seen in his mouth which he managed to swallow, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to prevent him. His lodgings were searched, and in a box was found a quantity of counterfeit coins, wrapped up carefully in a piece of newspaper. A few days after the arrest a packet containing ten bad shillings was found in a can in the shop in which the prisoner had first been taken, and near which he had been standing. They were of the same mould as those found at his lodgings. The prisoner was known to the police as a dealer in bad money, and as an associate of people who had been convicted of passing it. He was also known as a person engaged in decoying boys who had been discharged from gaols, and employing them in the same way. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. An elderly woman named Ann Rearden pleaded guilty to a similar offence. Her husband is now suffering five years' penal servitude for coining, and the woman has been in the habit of disposing of counterfeit coin to publicans in the neighbourhood of St. Giles's and Seven Dials, from whose hands they passed into those of poor persons who could ill afford to lose the money. She, too, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, as was also a woman named Ellen Dayman, who had been formerly convicted. Frederick Harrison, aged nineteen, was sentenced to six months' hard labour for passing two Hanoverian medals as sovereigns, and receiving in change about 15s.

PUTTING THE SADDLE ON THE RIGHT HORSE.—At the Southwark police-court Mr. John Edwards, the Inspector of Nuisances of St. George's, Southwark District Board of Works, applied for an order to destroy a large quantity of mackerel, which he had seized in a putrid state. He had that in passing along the London-road he saw a man named Turner selling mackerel to a number of poor people. They sent forth a very offensive smell, and on examining them he found them all putrid. Mr. Partridge asked from whom the fish were purchased. Mr. Edwards replied that they were bought of a salesman in Billings-gate by Turner, who said the fish appeared to be good at the top of the pade, but when he emptied them on his board he found them to be bad. Mr. Partridge, having inspected the fish, ordered them to be immediately

destroyed, and advised Mr. Edwards to take proceedings against the salesman, whom, if convicted, he should have no hesitation in sending to prison for selling such fish to poor people. Mr. Errington, Inspector of Nuisances of St. Saviour's District Board of Works, then entered the court with four baskets of cherries, completely rotten. A costermonger named Pratt said that he purchased the cherries that morning of Mr. Hill, a salesman in the Borough Market. The lids of all were fastened down at the time, and he was not allowed to examine them. As soon as he got them home he opened the baskets, and finding the cherries were rotten, he took them to Mr. Errington for his advice in the matter. Mr. Partridge observed that it was disgraceful for tradesmen to sell to these poor people such filthy and unwholesome fruit. He condemned the cherries, and ordered immediate proceedings to be taken against the salesman.

THE SEA-BIRDS PRESERVATION BILL.—The first prosecution under this act took place at Bridlington on Saturday last, before Major Prickett and Major Nelson, when John Tasker, of Sheffield, india-rubber manufacturer, was charged with unlawfully having in his possession on the 7th inst., at Flamborough, 28 sea birds, of the different species of auk, sea parrot, and scout, which had been recently killed or taken by him. Mr. Woodhead, solicitor, Doncaster, appeared for the defendant, and admitted that his client had killed the birds, but contended that the Act would not take effect until the first of April, 1870. Major Prickett, the chairman of the bench, stated that they were of opinion that the Act came into operation from the time of receiving the royal assent, and that Mr. Tasker had been guilty of an infringement of the law. He was fined 2s. 6d. for each bird, and 9s. costs, altogether amounting to £3 19s.

SINGULAR CAPTURE OF A THIEF.—George Lawrence, who is described as a betting man, was charged at the Mansion House with being in the unlawful possession of a nugget of gold and other articles stolen from the Bank of Australasia in Threadneedle-street. The prisoner was seen to enter a closet at the Cannon-street Railway Station, where he remained so long as to excite the suspicion of an attendant, who by the aid of a ladder, was able to look over the top of the closet without being himself seen. There he saw the prisoner sorting a number of spoons, forks, and other things, and examining them very minutely. Failing to give a satisfactory account of how he came by them, he was taken into custody, and in a place which he had temporarily occupied at the police-station a screw driver, four keys, and a nugget of gold were found. The nugget was identified as belonging to the directors of the Bank of Australasia, and proved to be worth about £30, and the spoons and forks were also identified as their property. An overcoat which the prisoner had on was identified as one of three which, with three umbrellas, had been stolen from the lobby of an office in Chancery-lane. Several previous convictions were proved against the prisoner, and he was committed for trial.

THE BETTING AGENTS' PROSECUTIONS.—The prosecutions against Messrs. Wright, Morris, Smith, and Leigh, the betting commission agents, came again before Sir Thomas Henry at Bow-street on Saturday. Sir Thomas Henry imposed the penalty directed by the Act, £100 in each case, subject to the appeal to be hereafter agreed upon. An application was made that the defendant Leigh should be discharged with only a nominal penalty, of the ground that he was only the servant of Smith. Mr. Poland objected, stating that Leigh was the person to whom the post-office orders were made payable, and in whose name the office was carried on. The case was ultimately adjourned.

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST LORD CARINGTON, AND THE SCENE IN COURT.—This case which has been the talk of London for weeks past, and culminated in interest last Wednesday, when the melee took place between the parties at the Marlborough-street Police Court, seems likely to supply matter for gossip for some time yet. The particulars of the disturbance before the magistrate are as follows:—Mr. Grenville Murray preferred two summonses against Lord Carington—one for a common assault, and the other for inciting and provoking him to a challenge to fight a duel. After hearing the evidence Mr. D'Eyncourt said "I shall commit Lord Carington on the second summons, and the decision in the other will stand over."—After some conversation the bail was fixed in two sureties of £2,000 each, and Lord Carington's own in £1,000.—The Duke of Beaufort and Lord Colville became bail for Lord Carington, then, as the doors were opened for the clearing of the Court a most extraordinary scene arose. It had been stated in the course of the hearing that certain manuscripts and various articles had been stolen from the office of the *Queen's Messenger*. The documents had been brought by Mr. Newman, of King's Bench-walk, Temple, who, when the case was over was proceeding rapidly to pack them up in a strong box on the solicitor's table directly in front of the magistrate. Noble lords and honourable gentlemen were standing thick around, when suddenly a violent scuffle began and loud calls of "Police! Police!" rang through the room. All was confusion—noble lords, hon. gentlemen, solicitors, policemen, witnesses, clerks were mixed up in one grand melee and free fight. A scuffle was made over the very desks of the magistrate and his clerks. Chairs were broken, inkstands knocked over, hats knocked off, and blows pretty freely interchanged. All present, numbering some 40 persons, were in it, and went "at it" like lions. In a few seconds several policemen rushed in from the rear of the building, and the order was excitedly given to lock all the doors and let no one pass out. Then it appeared that in the centre of the fight a tremendous struggle was taking place for the possession of the strong box and the documents it contained. The box was tenaciously held by Mr. Newman, who, though an elderly gentleman, stuck to the precious casket with a grip like a vice. One of the assailants seized him round the neck with the hug of a gorilla; others were endeavouring to choke him or pull him off. Hugging and tugging was general, the pressure being too great for direct hitting. Lord Carington sprang over the magistrate's desk, and laid violent hands on the box, helping Mr. Newman to retain his hold. Rising at length to an appreciation of the actual state of affairs, the officers rushed in, and speedily succeeded, though not without the exercise of great physical force, in capturing the box and taking it at least into custody. This done, a perfect squabble arose. Men in high places, on tables and desks, pointed out men below whom they had seen engaged, and whom they requested the constables to seize. No sooner said than done. Doors were opened and the combatants thrust out. One of the first was Mr. Freshfield, whose good black hat had suffered severely; next the solicitor on the other side, whose white hat had evidently received an equal amount of ill-treatment. At the same time, with a constable at each arm, roughly forcing him along, Colonel Campbell was hurried off by a back door, charged with assaulting the police. This done, something like quiet, though nothing like order, was restored. The box was safe in the hands of the officers of the court, but all about the scene of the fray were scattered bottles of ink, law books, and official papers in strange and most unseemly confusion; and it was fully a quarter of an hour before regular order was again established.

PERFECT HEALTH to all by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which eradicates dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, sleeplessness, constipation, flatulency, phlegm, low spirits, diarrhoea, acidity, diabetes, nausea and vomiting, wasting, palpitation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints. Cure No. 68, 113: "Rome.—The health of the Holy Father is excellent since he has taken Du Barry's Food, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins at 1s. 14d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 12lb., 22s., at all grocers.—[ADVERTISEMENT.]

WISDOM, WIT, & HUMOUR.

A YOUTH, with a turn for figures had five eggs to boil, and being told to give them three minutes each, boiled them a quarter of an hour altogether.

WHAT DID SHE MEAN?—A little girl came down with one of her gloves burst, and remarked, "It has gone at the thumb, mamma." The reply was, "So it seems (sew its seams), my dear."

SMART CHILD.—"Pa," asked a roguish girl of her father; "pa, can you tell me what the Arabs of the desert live on?" "Fadge, Nelly, that's an old conundrum. They live on the sand which is (sandwiches) there." "Yes; but, pa, how do they get them?" "Well, really, Nelly, you have me here. I give it up." "Why, pa, you know how the sons of Ham are bred and mustered in the wilderness." "Come, come, my daughter, that is too killing. Don't say another word." "Oh, yes! do tell me what they eat on their sandwiches." "What they eat on them! Why, what do they eat on them?" "Butter, to be sure." "Butter! Why, how do they get their butter, pray?" "Why, you know, pa, that when Lot's wife was turned into a pillar of salt, all the family but her ran into the wilderness." It is useless to say that the child is now pining away, and will soon be no more.

THE NUPITAL TIE.—An American editor remarks that he is glad to receive marriage notices, but requests that they be sent soon after the ceremony, and before the divorce is applied for. He has had several notices spoilt in this way.

A GENTLEMAN, complaining of bad writing, says, "I have been much annoyed with the hieroglyphics that some people spatter over a sheet of note paper, concluded with an irresolvable enigma in the place of a signature. If compelled to reply to such letters, I cut out the signature, and gum it on the envelope, and address the writer as, Can't read it, Esq."

Observing the dullness of the scale of a work entitled, "The Disembodied," a friend of the author said, "I see your poem has not so large a circulation as it deserves; don't you think you might with advantage change the title, 'The Disembodied,' and call it 'The Unsouled'?"

An old Yankee lady who pretends "to know all about it," says the only way to prevent steamboat explosions is to make the engineers "bile their water on shore." In her opinion, "all the bustin' is done by cooking the steam on board the boat."

"WELL, Annie, how do you get along with that stupid lover of yours? Did you succeed in getting rid of him?" "Oh, yes, I got rid of him easily enough. I married him, and have no lover now."

A WARNING TO THE FASHIONABLE.—The passion for dress, about which we hear so much just now, is nothing new. An old satirist thus lampoons the ladies of his day:—

What is the reason—can you guess—
Why men are poor, and women thinner?
So much do they for dinner dress,
That nothing's left to dress for dinner.

ONE of the express companies was placed in charge of a box, a few days since, remarked as follows:—

This package contains a duck of a bonnet; Expressman, I pray you, place nothing upon it; 'Tis made of a ribbon, a straw, and a feather. The whole with a postage-stamp fastened together; Its owner, a damsel, is youthful and fair, But, like Flora M. Flimsey, has nothing to wear. Beware, then, Expressman; I warn you to take heed, And forward this bonnet with care and with speed.

MORE ACCIDENTS OF SPEECH.—At a prayer meeting in New Hampshire a worthy layman spoke of a poor boy whose father was a drunkard and whose mother was a widow.—At a negro ball, in lieu of "Not transferable" on the tickets, a notice was posted over the door, "No gentleman admitted unless he comes himself."—An American lecturer of note solemnly said one evening, "Parents, you may have children, or, if you may not, your daughters may have."—A Western editor once wrote—"A correspondent asks whether the Battle of Waterloo occurred before or after the commencement of the Christian Era. We answer it did."—Those two observing men, one of whom said he had always noticed that when he lived through the month of May he lived through the year, and the other of whom said at a wedding he remarked that more women than men had been married that year, were neither of them Irishmen.

THE gas is reported by an American paper to be so bad in Erie, Pa., that the boy who puts it out has to take a lantern to find the posts.

WHEN an Irishwoman applied for relief at Portland, the committee asked, "How many children have you?" "Six, yer honour!" "How old is the youngest?" "Me youngest is dead, yer honour; but I've had another since!"

"PRAY, sir," said a young Singalese, learning English, to his tutor, "am I raw when my clothes are off?" "Not unless you have rubbed your skin off. Tell me, why do you ask?" He opened a dictionary, and pointed to "raw, undressed."

LETTING THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.—Showing an empty purse. N.B.—This joke is highly amusing, and appeals to our fellow-feline.

A YOUNG New York lady, in company with two young peers, anxious to be polite, pressed one of the juveniles to know his title. "Lord" was the reply. "I know that," replied the lady; "but have you no other title at home?" "Oh, yes," responded the lord, "my sometimes calls me Bobby."

A NEWHAVEN paper, describing the localities of the prominent institutions of that city, say:—
"The medical college is on the road to the cemetery: the divinity college on the road to the

mad-house; and the law school on the road to the gaol."

HUMBOLDT was a wag. There was an English lady at Paris on whom he chose to play the following trick. She was a titled lady, and her name was Jane. She was once about writing a note in Humboldt's presence, and was beginning "Lady— presents, &c." Humboldt assured her that French usage required "Lady Jane," not "Lady—." "How am I to say Lady Jane," asked she. "Oh, Dame Jeanne of course," said the hoaxer? Now this is a phrase which signifies an enormous wine-cask. The Parisians were greatly edified; or a-nused, which is all one with them.

PRINTERS are the most loyal of men. They are constantly giving those who employ them proofs of their devotion.

COMMON ABSURDITIES.

To say after any thing that happens, "I knew it was going to take place."

To ask a merchant if the article he sells you is of the first quality.

To carry "bricks" in your hat, and flatter yourself you can keep them hidden from the world.

To think you must win a lawsuit because you have the law and evidence on your side.

To put salt in your soup before you have tasted it.

To tell a person of whom you would borrow money that you urgently need it.

To think that the great difficulty in life is to find opportunity for the talent, and not talent for the opportunity.

To make a foolish "match" and then ask a friend's opinion of it.

HARD ON THE MINISTER.

A MINISTER was travelling in the backwoods, and, spying a cabin, entered it on a mission of mercy. The lady of the house (who being present alone, and rightly judging his errand) when she saw him approaching seized the Bible, and as he entered was to all intents busily engaged in perusing the volume. He noticed, however, that she held the letters reversed, or, in other words, upside down. After the usual courtesies, the minister inquired what she was reading.

"Oh, 'but the old prophe's," was the evidently self-satisfactory reply.

"It is very edifying to read of the sufferings of Christ," said the minister.

"And so that good man is dead, is he?" asked the matron, evidently getting interested.

"Certainly he is."

"Well, that is just the way. I've been at John a long time to get him to take the newspapers, but he won't. Every body in the world might die, and we not hear a word about it," said the woman, in a rapid tone.

"Ah, woman, you are in the dark!" said the preacher, with an elongated face.

"Yes, I know we are. I've been at John a long time to put a window in at the far end of the house, but he won't do that either."

"I perceive that you are weak in knowledge."

"I know that I am weak; and I guess if you had had the bilious fever, and been faking saxafraz and catarrh pills as long as I have, you'd be weak too," replied the woman, in rather an angry tone of voice, and half an octave higher than usual.

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WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER fitting with so much ease and closeness, that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fall to fit) for a-nused by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer,

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SCROFULA, and other epidemic diseases, producing regular action of the pores; in fact, assisting Nature to throw off the superfluous fluids by what is called perspiration, sensible and insensible, but more particularly the latter; thereby regulating the circulation, rendering the skin clear and healthy, and giving that tone and vigour to the whole system without which life is scarcely to be said to be enjoyed. In BURNS, SCALDS, CORNS, BRUISES, OLD PHAGEDENIC WOUNDS, &c., it has likewise no equal; and as a cosmetic for the toilet or nursery, in removing BLOTCHES, IMPLES, DISCOLORATIONS, and those cutaneous eruptions incidental to children and young people (used in solution), its properties cannot be over-estimated; it is, therefore, recommended to the heads of families, and especially to mothers and nurses, who, by its habitual and judicious use upon those under their care, will prevent many of those diseases which become, in the course of years, engrafted, as it were, into the system, and often supposed to be hereditary.

FOR BATHING, to the adult—if before taking a bath it be well rubbed in—it will be found a perfect luxury being as delicate as the finest Eau de Cologne, thoroughly cleansing the skin—the pores of which, from our habits of clothing, &c., are liable to become clogged, thus obstructing the escape of the fluids before alluded to, and inducing a numerous class of diseases; indeed, three-fourths of those with which mankind is afflicted are attributable to this cause alone; the fluids known as sensible and insensible or gaseous perspiration, being as unfit to be thrown back upon the system, to be used a second time, as is the air which has been once ejected from the lungs, which, if well known, cannot be breathed again and again without becoming destructive to health, and very speedily even to life itself; and those fluids must be thrown back if nature be resisted in her efforts to dispose of them, which, in civilised life, is unquestionably the case; hence arise indigestion, headache, loss of appetite, languor or debility, stupor, restlessness, faintings, evil forebodings, inaptitude for business or pleasure, and those diseases already enumerated, which the savage knows not of; these may be mostly, if not entirely, obviated by proper attention to the state of the skin. And here it should be remarked, how erroneous is the notion entertained by many, that when they have washed themselves, or taken a bath, that everything necessary has been done—the fact being, that water will have little or no effect in dissolving the incrustation, so to speak, of the dried or obstructed perspiration. It is therefore recommended that a little of the Medicated Cream be used daily, or at all events before washing or taking a bath.

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Asthma, Ague, Bowel Complaints, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Colic, Colds, Dropsy, Debility, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Fevers, Fits, Female Complaints of all kinds, Gout, Headache, Inflammation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Lumbago, Nervous Complaints, Piles, Retention of Urine, Rheumatism, Stone or Gravel, Scrofula or Evil, Sore Throats, Tumours, Tic Douloureux, Ulcers, Worms, Weakness from any cause, &c., &c., &c., who will find great Benefit before they have used a single Box. Emigrants, Sailors, Soldiers, or persons travelling will do wisely in providing themselves with a Stock for no person should be without them, as they are good for every climate.

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